THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

Newspaper Correspondents.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THEIR CONDUCT.

ARRIVAL OF RECRUITS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says the rule requiring correspondents with the army to publish their full names as signatures to their despatches, and which has been neglected by a number of these gentlemen, is again insisted upon, and those who omit doing so in future need not hope to remain here.

It is also required that they shall locate themselves with some particular corps, division, or detachment, where they may be addressed or sent for at all times. This, however, will not of course prevent them from moving about to attend to their business duties.

Attention is called to the fact that several errors occurred in a despatch dated August 21, describing the battle of the 19th. Two statements are especially the subject of complaint—namely, that "the 2d Division of the 5th Corps broke, and that our whole line was then forced back."

The 2d Division, it is claimed, did not break, nor did any other before a direct assault, and our line was not driven back.

Everything was quiet yesterday and last night along our lines, and the position of affairs is not materially altered.

Recruits and convalescents continue to arrive daily in increased numbers, and a greatly improved feeling prevails in the army, both among the officers and men.

Yesterday a very respectable looking family of refugees, from the vicinity of Reams' Station, succeeded in approaching within our lines, with a view of going north.

REBEL CAVALRY RAIDS.

Operations on Sherman's Line of Communication.

ELK AND DUCK RIVER BRIDGES IN DANGER.

Rebels Occupy McMinnville.

NO TRAINS RUNNING SOUTH OF NASHVILLE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NASHVILLE, August 31.—The attacking force at Lebanon numbered twenty men. General Milliken was held for hours; but subsequently released. He was at Gallatin last night. The accounts are conflicting regarding the number of Wheeler's force. The highest estimate is 6000.

Wheeler's main body is in the vicinity of Decherd and Tullahoma, threatening the railroad and bridge at Elk and Duck rivers. He has undoubtedly divided his force with the ultimate view of crossing into Kentucky.

Last night 250 of Wheeler's men drove in Van Cleve's scouts at Woodbury. A Rebel force was also seven miles east of Duck river bridge.

The Rebel force at Woodbury was under De Brice, whose brigade occupied McMinnville on the evening of the 29th.

A telegram from the commanding officer at Duck river reports that at 7 o'clock last night 2500 Rebels were advancing upon the bridge by the Manchester and Wartrace road.

A telegram from Tullahoma says that 1600 of Wheeler's cavalry came into Juster at 10 o'clock P. M. yesterday. At noon to-day the wires were down between Smyrna and Decherd, and there have been no reports since. There have been no trains running south to-day.

The Latest from Wheeler's Raid.

Late last night we were reliably informed as to Wheeler's latest movements, and the result of his depredations on the Knoxville road. At last accounts he had crossed the Holston above Knoxville, at the mouth of the French Broad river, and was moving towards Kentucky. The amount of damage he inflicted was insignificant in a military point of view. He tore up a few miles of railroad track, robbed a number of private individuals, but was foiled in all his attempts at destroying anything that could not be made good in a day or two.

He gobbled up a few prisoners that were found in out-of-the-way places, but the number was too small to deserve mention. On the whole, through the energy displayed in the following him up and counteracting his movements, his enterprise thus far has been a grand fizzle. The damage done the Knoxville track will be immediately repaired, and the road put in running order.—*Chattanooga Gazette 28th ult.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Treasury Notes to be Received by State Banks.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Advance of the French to Saltillo.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Advices from New Orleans say that General Banks has issued an order requiring the banks of Louisiana, as a condition to the further transaction of business, to receive Treasury notes of the United States in exchange at par for their own issues.

By an arrival from Brasos, Santiago, we hear that the French and reactionary forces have advanced from San Luis Potosi, and now occupy Saltillo—only sixty-three miles from Monterey—the seat of the Juarez Government.

President Juarez's family have arrived in New Orleans.

L'Abeilla of New Orleans of the 24th of August states that Juarez's family had arrived in that city, and Juarez himself was on a vessel in the river.

Maximilian was conciliating the prominent men of the country. He had gone to Guadalajara, and again urged Santa Anna to return. Almante had been made Marshal of the Palace, and Rammer appointed a Minister.

Uraga's adhesion was daily expected, and he will be received according to his rank as Division General.

The French troops are marching on New Leon, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas.

It was expected that Monterey and Metamoras would soon be attacked.

Rejoicings over the Chicago Nominations.

HARRISBURG, September 1.—National salutes were fired by the Democrats near Fort Washington last evening, and on Capitol Hill this morning, in honor of the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton.

FARRAGUT'S SQUADRON.

The Capture of Fort Morgan.

THE UNION ACCOUNT.

GENERAL PAGE SURRENDERS UNCONDITIONALLY.

The Work Considerably Damaged.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The Purser of the steamer *Yazoo*, which arrived this morning from New Orleans, reports that our fleet attacked Fort Morgan on the morning of the 22d, and the Rebel General Page surrendered unconditionally at 2 o'clock P. M., of the 23d. The fort was much damaged by the rapid firing of our fleet.

The enthusiasm of our forces was unbounded.

The steamships *Tennessee* and *Bienville* were passed in the river, by the *Yazoo*, on the 24th, with the prisoners from Fort Morgan on board.

By the arrival of the steamer *Yazoo*, we have New Orleans papers of the 26th ult. The latest news contained in them from Mobile is of the 18th ult., which says:—

"The work goes bravely on. Our batteries are now planted on all sides of Fort Morgan, and within point-blank range, and it seems impossible that the place can long withstand our bombardment. We heard last evening that on Saturday night the Rebels in Fort Morgan could be seen dismounting their guns, and burning their gun-carriages, and it was believed they were destroying the armament of the fort, preparatory to its surrender."

Latest Rebel Reports.

CITY POINT, August 30.—The following is from the Richmond *Enquirer* of this morning:—

MOBILE, August 26.—The flag-of-truce boat returned last evening. The Yankees say Fort Morgan capitulated last Tuesday at 2 o'clock. On Monday afternoon they concentrated their fire on the fort, which replied spiritedly. On Tuesday the bombardment was renewed.

In the meanwhile the enemy succeeded in getting their howitzers into position, and a line of skirmishers on the glacis of the fort, and opened a heavy fire on our guns and gunners, and with the assistance of the mortar fleet, they succeeded in damaging several gun-carriages. The fort did not fire on Tuesday. General Page destroyed everything in the fort, and spiked his guns.

He, and a garrison numbering five hundred and eighty-one men, were sent to New Orleans. Seventeen men were killed: the number of wounded is unknown. None of the non-combatants were allowed to visit the city. The enemy have thrown a force of four thousand men on the main land at Grant's Pass.

SECOND DESPATCH.

MOBILE, August 28.—No change in affairs at this point. All is quiet.

The Captured Rebel Iron-clad Ram "Tennessee"—Official Report of Her Condition, etc., etc.

UNITED STATES STEAM SLOOP RICHMOND, INSIDE OF MOBILE BAY, August 13.—Sir:—In obedience to your order of the 7th inst., hereto appended, we have the honor respectfully to report that we have made a strict and careful survey of the iron-clad casemated steamer *Tennessee*, captured from the Rebels in the engagement in this bay on the morning of the 5th inst., by the fleet under your command, and submit as follows, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE "TENNESSEE'S" HULL.

The hull of the vessel appears to be exceedingly strongly built in every part, the material being oak and yellow pine, with iron fastenings. Length from stem to stern on deck, 209 feet; greatest breadth of beam on deck, 48 feet; mean average draught of water, about 14 feet. The deck is covered fore and aft with wrought iron plates two inches thick. The sides of the vessel are protected by an overhang, sponsoned, and covered with two layers of two-inch wrought iron. This overhang extends about six feet below the water line. The sides of the vessel below the deck are believed to be eight feet thick, and the distance from the knuckle, or outside of the overhang on deck, to the base of the casemate on either side is ten feet. The vessel is provided with a strong beak or prow, which projects about two feet under water, formed by the continuation of the sponsoning, and covered with wrought iron plates.

CASEMATE.

The casemate of the vessel is very strongly built. It is seventy-eight feet eight inches long, and twenty-eight feet nine inches wide inside—the sides of the vessel extending ten feet from it on either side at the greatest breadth of beam. The framing consists of heavy yellow pine beams, thirteen inches thick and placed close together vertically. Outside planking of yellow pine, five and a half inches thick, laid horizontally, and outside of this horizontal planking there is a layer of oak timber four inches thick, bolted on vertically, upon which the iron plating is secured.

The plating or armor of the casemate forward is six inches thick, consisting of three two-inch iron plates, of about six inches wide each; and abaft, and on the sides, five inches thick, consisting of two two-inch thick, and one one-inch thick iron plates of the same width. The yellow pine framing of the casemate is planked over inside with two and a half-inch oak timber, laid on diagonally.

The whole of the armor plating is fastened with through bolts, one and one-quarter inches in diameter, with washers and nuts inside. The casemate is covered on top with wrought-iron gratings, composed of bars two inches thick and six inches wide, laid flat, and supported on wooden beams, twelve inches square, and about five feet distant from each other. Some of these gratings are hinged, and fitted to open from the inside.

There are ten gun ports in the casemate—two in broadside, on either side, three forward and three aft. The forward and after ports, to port and starboard, are placed so as to enable the forward and after pivot guns to be used as broadside guns. The directly forward and after ports are on a line with the keel. The ports are elongated and made just wide enough for the entrance of the muzzle of the guns in training, and only high enough to allow a moderate elevation and depression of the gun. The wooden backing is cut away on each side of the ports inside of the casemate, to allow the guns to be trained about one point forward and aft. The gun ports are covered with wrought iron sliding plates or shutters five inches thick; those for the four broadside guns are fitted in slides. The sliding plates or shutters for the pivot gun are pivoted on the edge, with one bolt, that can be knocked out, detaching the shutter, if necessary, and are worked by a combination of racks and pinions.

ARMAMENT.

The armament of the *Tennessee* consists of six rifled guns, called by the Rebels Brooke's rifles. The two pivot guns are 7½-inch, and the four broadside guns are 6 inchbore. These guns are reinforced abaft by two wrought iron bands two inches thick respectively. Weight of projectiles 95 and 110-pound solid shot. The pivot guns are fitted on wooden slides, with a rack let into them. On an arm attached to the carriage there is a pinion for running out the gun, and by raising the arm the rack is thrown out of gear to allow the gun to recoil.

The arrangements for working the battery and the implements and machinery employed appear to be very good.

QUARTERS FOR OFFICERS AND CREW.

The cabin is large and comfortable for an iron-clad vessel. The ward-room is situated immediately over the engine and is open to it, and although sufficiently commodious, we are of the opinion that it would be impossible for officers or others to preserve their health or to live there comfortably for any length of time in the absence of a berth deck and more perfect ventilation than is at present provided. The quarters of the crew are excellent and exceedingly comfortable for an iron-clad vessel of her description. These quarters consist of a roomy berth deck, with rooms fitted up on either side for the junior officers.

The berth deck communicates with the casemate by means of a large hatch, and is provided with two large ventilators through the deck outside of the casemate. While in port and in moderately smooth sea, it is believed that the berth deck will be found to be sufficiently well ventilated to insure a reasonable degree of comfort to the crew; but when the ventilators are unshipped, it is believed that the one blower now on board (and which is also used for forcing the fires) is not sufficient to produce a proper circulation of fresh air.

The steering arrangements appear to be very defective, and the accommodations for the pilot and helmsman bad. These defects can, however, be easily remedied and at a small cost.

MACHINERY.

The machinery of the vessel consists of two geared "non-condensing engines;" cylinders twenty-four inches diameter and seven feet stroke, with poppet valves, arranged as is the usual mode on board of Western river steamers. These engines were taken out of the river steamer called the *Alonzo Child*. They are placed fore and aft in the vessel, geared to an idler shaft by spur gearing, with wooden teeth, and from the idler shaft to the propeller shaft by level cast iron gear.

BOILERS.

There are four horizontal flue boilers, twenty-four feet long, placed side by side, with one furnace under the whole of them; the products of combustion returning through the flues are delivered into one smoke pipe. The engine and fire rooms are insufferably hot, and very badly ventilated.

INJURIES RECEIVED IN THE ACTION.

The injuries to the casemate of the *Tennessee* from shot is very considerable. On its after side nearly all the plating is started, the bolt driven in, several nuts knocked off inside, gun carriage of the after pivot gun damaged, and the steering rod or chain cut near that gun. There are unmistakeable marks on the after part of the casemate of not less than nine or ten inch solid shot having struck within the space of a few square feet, in the immediate vicinity of this port. On the port side of the casemate the armor is also badly damaged from shot. On that side, nearly amidships of the casemate, and between the two broadside guns, a fifteen inch solid shot knocked a hole through the armor and backing, leaving on the inside an undetached mass of oak and pine splinters, about three or four feet, and projecting inside of the casemate about three feet from the side. This is the only shot penetrated the wooden backing of the casemate, although there are numerous places on the inside giving evidence of the effect of the shot.

There are visible between forty and fifty indentations and marks of shot on the hull, deck, and casemate, varying from very severe to slight—nine of the deepest indentations on the after part of the casemate, evidently being eleven inch shot, and the marks of about thirty of other calibres on different parts of the vessel. There are also a few other marks, being, however, merely scratches or slight indentations of the plating.

The smoke stack was shot away, although it is not improbable the heavy ramming by the *Monongahela*, *Lackawanna*, and *Hartford* had previously prepared it for its fall. Three of the wrought iron port shutters or slides were so much damaged by shot as to prevent the firing of the guns.

There are no external visible marks or evidences of injury inflicted upon the hull of the *Tennessee* by the severe ramming by the *Monongahela*, *Lackawanna*, and *Hartford*; but inasmuch as the decks leak badly, and when there is a moderate sea running in the bay, her reported usual leakage of three inches an hour being now increased to five or six inches an hour, it is fairly to be inferred that the increased leakage is caused by the concussion of the vessels.

The *Tennessee* is in a state to do good service now. To restore her to the state of efficiency in which she was when she went into action with this fleet on the 5th instant, it will be necessary to overhaul much of the iron plating on the port and after sides of the casemate, and replace some of it. The iron gun port slides or shutters, which were damaged, must be either removed or repaired. A new smoke-stack is required, and additional ventilators should be fitted. Blowers are required to produce proper ventilation in the engine room and on the berth deck.

When these small repairs and additions shall have been made the iron clad *Tennesse* will be a most formidable vessel for harbor and river service, and for operating generally in smooth water, both offensively and defensively.

The original of this report is accompanied by sectional views of the *Tennessee*, and a sketch showing the effect of shot on the outside.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Captain.
JAMES ALDEN, Captain.
WM. E. LEROY, Commander.
T. WILLIAMSON, Chief Engineer.

Rear Admiral D. G. Farragut, Commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron, United States flagship *Hartford*.

PIRATE "TALLAHASSEE."

RUNS INTO CAPE FEAR RIVER.

United States Gunboat "Monticello" Engages her at Night.

ESCAPE OF THE PIRATE.

She is Under the Guns of Fort Fisher.

PREPARATIONS TO KEEP HER THERE

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Beaufort says that on the night of the 25th ult., Captain Phelon, of the gunboat *Monticello*, off New Inlet, discovered a steamer standing for shore under full steam.

He made pursuit, firing at her, but elicited no reply. Finally, the stranger fired a large shell, which passed between the *Monticello's* masts. Captain Phelon then sent a 30-pounder, to which grape was returned in reply, striking almost under the stern of the *Monticello*.

The *Monticello* then opened with 9 inch and 30-pounder shell; but received no response, and found that the steamer had suddenly disappeared.

During the engagement, a Rebel battery of Whitworth guns, stationed on the shore, kept constantly firing against the *Monticello*; but did her no damage.

When day dawned, the stranger, which proved to be the *Tallahassee*, was seen safely moored under the guns of the Rebel Fort Fisher.

Precautions are being taken to keep her there, though she may manage to slip out some dark night.

Further Particulars.

BEAUFORT, N. C., August 27.—My news is of interest to the shipping community and to insurance companies and the Navy Department, but more especially the latter, for it gives information on a subject of which for a long time past it has been in ignorance—the whereabouts of that terrible leviathan, the *Tallahassee*. After enjoying the luxury (for luxury it certainly is) of going where it pleases, the playful monster has concluded that it can spend a short time agreeably at Wilmington.

On the night of the 25th instant, at twenty minutes past 10, Captain Phelon, commanding the gunboat *Monticello*, while cruising off New Inlet, discovered a steamer standing for the shore under a full head of steam. He immediately ordered all men to quarters, and when about five hundred yards distant challenged her; but elicited no reply. A second challenge was met by silence, and he directed that a package of 9-inch grape should be presented to the mysterious stranger. The arrival of the grape at its destination was ascertained by a peculiar sound, caused by contact with resistance, and there is no reason to doubt but that the side of the boat received it.

The stranger then replied by returning a shell of large calibre, which passed between the foremast and mainmast of the *Monticello*, exploding on the other side, without inflicting any damage. Captain Phelon now became more earnest, and sent a 30-pounder shell, to which reply was made in grape, striking almost under the stern of the *Monticello*. The *Monticello* then opened with 9-inch and 30-pounder shell, short fuse; but was disappointed at receiving no shots in return; and then, for the first time, discovered that the stranger had suddenly disappeared.

During the engagement a Rebel battery of Whitworth guns, stationed on the shore, at a point a mile or so distant, kept up a constant fire directed against the *Monticello*, but fortunately doing no damage, though frequently coming very close.

The steamer apparently made off from the shore, in a direction east-southeast, and Captain Phelon followed the beach, in the hopes that he might again intercept her. The battery on the shore still continued its fire, but with no great effect.

From the first moment of discovering the strange craft the *Monticello* commenced to throw rockets—signals understood by the rest of the fleet, distant over eight miles from the scene of action—and continued to keep them apprised of the condition of affairs. At about 11 P. M. communication was established between Captain Phelon and senior officer Gleesson, who had made all speed to reach the scene of contest. Deeming a further search in the dark to be futile, it was abandoned, and a vigorous lookout was kept up by all the fleet during the rest of the night.

When the day had dawned so as to make distant objects perceptible, much to the surprise of the assembled vessels, there could be discerned lying serenely and securely under the guns of Fort Fisher, the long sought object of their search—the Rebel steamer *Tallahassee*. As if to tantalize them the more, Fort Fisher gave her a salute of eleven guns, to which she in the same manner replied.

And there she still lays and probably will continue to stay unless some dark night be the closing era of her career; for it hardly seems possible that she will be permitted to go as she came, which, by the way, was rather mysterious. As she must have passed around by the western bar, and in any event necessitated passing by several blockaders, and as the night was bright and starlight, this adds to the mystery. Admiral Lee designs taking all possible precaution, and will to-morrow leave this post to visit the blockade off Wilmington.

To Captain Phelon all honor is due. To him belongs the credit of first engaging the rival of the destroyed *Alabama*, whose end may be similar to that of her predecessor.

It would seem as if still another was to be added to the fleet of Rebel cruisers. A few nights ago a large, fast steamer, carrying at her stern the English ensign, at her foremast the Rebel colors, entered the port of Wilmington. Fort Caswell and the battery fired a *feu de joie*. She is supposed to be a new Rebel cruiser, or to have had on board some distinguished, welcome passenger. She likewise still remains there.

The *Tallahassee* had but one mast standing when engaged by the *Monticello*.

GUERILLA WARFARE IN KENTUCKY.

"Death to Negroes and Unionists."

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—Yesterday Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, of the 11th Kentucky Cavalry, was captured by Captain Foreman's guerillas, when returning from his home to this city. He was paroled and allowed to go to Exeterville, to procure the release of two of Foreman's gang, confined in jail at that place. Three men accompanying Graham were also captured. One of them, Mr. Samuel A. White, a Union man, it is presumed they will shoot. The guerilla Jesse has publicly declared that he will shoot all the negroes when he captures them.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Democratic Nominations—Retreat of Early, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, September 1.—The Chicago nominations produce no special sensation here. The Democratic peace men, submissionists, and secessionists, are all disappointed. Many do not like the company McClellan is found in. They don't like Vallandigham to control matters.

All accounts indicate that the Rebels are retreating down the Shenandoah valley.

John G. Willmot, a prominent member of City Council and Clerk in the Superior Court, died yesterday.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK MARKETS, September 1.—Flour advanced 10@20c.; sales of 14,000 bbls. at $9·70@10·40 for State; $11·10@12·35 for Ohio; and $12·20@14 for Southern. Wheat has advanced 1@2c.; sales unimportant. Corn is 1@2c. better, with small sales. Beef dull. Pork firm; sales of 1000 bbls. at $40·50@41·50. Whisky dull at $1·82.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The following is from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 27th ultimo.

"PETERSBURG, Va., August 22.—Mrs. M. E. L., S. E. corner of Broad and Lombard streets, Philadelphia, Pa.—I received your letter, dated August 1, and was happy to hear from you. Stanley was taken prisoner the 19th. I saw him and attended to his wants.

"Inform Mr. Greble, Seventeenth and Chesnut streets, that his son-in-law, Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Leech, 90th Pennsylvania Regiment, was taken prisoner at the same time. He is well. Mary Golden's cousins are both well. My love to all. I write to-day. J.

"[New York and Philadelphia papers copy.]"

A Horrible Case of Wife Murder.

THE VICTIM POISONED BY HER HUSBAND—ANOTHER WOMAN IN THE CASE—ANTE MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Coroner Ranney was called upon about midnight of Tuesday to hold an ante mortem examination in the case of Mrs. Nancy Love, residing with her husband in Fifty-first street, near Ninth avenue. It is alleged that Mrs. Love is the victim of a conspiracy, which has been entered into between the husband, John Love, and a woman occupying rooms in the same house, named Ann O'Neil. The testimony thus far given in the case goes far to show that the wife has been poisoned.

At the time of writing she was not dead; but Dr. Ranney asserts that it is not possible for her to recover from the effects of the drug administered. When she gave her testimony she was nearly pulseless, and failing rapidly. We give below the testimony *verbatim*, and from this the whole history of the case may be learned, so far as known:—

THE TESTIMONY OF THE VICTIM.

Nancy Love, being duly sworn, says:—I live in this house, and believe myself in a dangerous condition, and will not recover; I am the wife of John Love, and have been married to him nine years; I was married by Mr. Gordon, in Forty-fourth street; since the first three years he (meaning her husband) has been very unkind to me, and has frequently struck me with his hand and any other thing that came in his way; I have been sick since last Tuesday, and have had nothing to eat since; I was taken with vomiting; since I was taken sick I have had great burning in my throat and stomach, as if they were on fire, and I continued to vomit until seven o'clock this evening; I have been boarding with Ann O'Neil for six weeks past; I have never taken anything in the shape of medicine for more than two or three months past; the landlady, Ann O'Neil, since last Saturday, has been very unkind to me; she would not even give me a drink of water when I asked her for it; my husband has been very unkind to me ever since I have been sick; he cursed me, &c., and Mrs. O'Neil coincided with him; I have frequently seen my husband and Ann O'Neil sleeping in bed together; she has told me she would get a policeman and shove me into the street, sick or well; she told me so to night; since I have been sick I have asked him and her for money to get something to eat, but they refused; since I have been sick I have frequently called for a doctor, but he (the husband) refused to get any for me; he promised me a doctor this morning, but he went away on an excursion and left me alone; I have been left alone most of the time since I have been sick; this morning my husband and Ann O'Neil I saw in bed together; my husband has many a time threatened to take my life; since I have been sick I told my husband I thought I had been poisoned, but he made me no reply; Ann, in my hearing, has been continually talking to my husband, saying I was not worth keeping, &c.; I am about eight months advanced in pregnancy, and I have felt no life in six days past.

her
NANCY ⋈ LOVE.
mark.

Both Love and the woman O'Neil have been arrested and are held at the Twenty second precinct station house to await the result. Love is a boiler-maker, aged twenty-seven years, and a native of this city.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—"We find that Nancy Love came to her ailments from poison administered by her husband, John Love, and we believe Ann O'Neil is an accessory, both before and after the fact. Nancy is twenty-eight years of age, and a native of Ireland."

Nancy Love died at ten o'clock last evening. Coroner Ranney will hold an inquest on the body at ten o'clock this morning.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The Polish rebellion seems to be completely quieted. Order reigns in Warsaw; but though there are theatres open, the public flock, most of all, once a week to the station of the railway to St. Petersburg. That fashionable promenade collects each time from four thousand to eight thousand persons. There is music there also; but of a peculiar kind—weeping, sobs, and groans. That promenade or that amusement, call it which you will, is named the adieux to the banished political criminals. This fashion has been but lately introduced by the agitators. Although the day fixed for the departure of the convicts is always kept secret, yet the whole of Warsaw hears of it in the night, and from 4 o'clock in the morning the station is filled by a compact mass. Only a few dozen persons are sent off at a time, and yet thousands go to bid them farewell.

FIFTH EDITION

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN.

Six Hundred Prisoners and Sixty Guns Captured.

UNION LOSS ONE KILLED AND SEVEN WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, September 1, 10·50 A. M.—To Major-General Dix, New York.—This department has just received General Canby's official report of the surrender of Fort Morgan:—

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—Fort Morgan surrendered at 2 P. M. on the 23d inst.

(Signed) ED. R. S. CANBY, Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—By the surrender of Fort Morgan we have about 600 prisoners, 60 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of material.

In the twelve hours preceding the surrender about three thousand shell were thrown into the fort.

The citadel and barracks are entirely destroyed, and the works generally much injured.

Many of the guns were spiked, the carriages burned, and much of the ammunition destroyed by the Rebels. The losses in the army were one man killed and seven wounded.

(Signed), E. R. S. CANBY, Maj.-Gen.

Nothing has been received to day from Generals Grant, Sherman, or Sheridan.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

JAQUES AND GILMORE'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

They Travel Entirely on their own Responsibility.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—The *National Republican* of to-day says:—

We are authorized and requested to announce, notwithstanding all that has been written and said on the subject, that neither Mr. Gilmore nor Colonel Jaques on the one hand, nor Mr. Greeley on the other, has ever been, nor is now, authorized to express any desires, views, or opinions of the President of the United States, either in Canada or Richmond, on the subject of "negotiations of Peace," beyond what he has plainly and carefully written over his own signature:—That the mission to Richmond was initiated and executed by Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques on their own private account; that they had no authority whatever to speak directly or indirectly for the President of the United States, officially, or unofficially, or for Abraham Lincoln unofficially or privately.

If Mr. Benjamin's report of the sayings of Mr. Gilmore and Colonel Jaques, while they were in Richmond, is correct, they assumed a responsibility not given to them, and made statements wholly untrue.

Indeed, while on the subject, it is proper to state that the President, after repeated solicitations, consented to give Gilmore and Jaques a pass through our military lines. He did not request General Grant to open a correspondence with General Lee to give them a safe conduct to Richmond and return. General Grant did that upon his own responsibility.

President Lincoln's request was merely that General Grant would pass them through his military lines, and nothing more.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—John J. Weed, of Illinois, has been appointed Solicitor of the Court of Claims, vice McPherson.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 60½. Noon, 72½. One P. M., 74. Wind, N. E.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.—This morning another station was opened as a naval rendezvous for recruits for the navy. This has been found necessary on account of the constant throng at the office in Front street, which is not half large enough to meet the demands made upon it, and the consequence has been that Philadelphia has lost many volunteers. The new office, located at No. 268 South Third street, will be under the charge of Lieutenants Frazer and Wrigley, mustering officers appointed by the committee having charge of recruiting for the several wards. This station will be in direct communication with the Navy Department, all the men mustered in being credited to Philadelphia.

POLICE STATISTICS.—The following table will show the number of arrests made in each Police District during the month just ended:—

Dist.	*No. Arrests.*	*Dist.*	*No. Arrests.*
1	198	11	141
2	502	12	103
3	319	13	69
4	328	14	27
5	337	15	41
6	213	16	178
7	196	Reserve	154
8	109	River and Harbor	27
9	163	Park	20
10	180	Chesnut Hill	19

DISORDERLY CONDUCT AT THE PARK.—Four men in an open barouche made their appearance at Fairmount Park yesterday afternoon, and after driving rapidly through the place came to a halt, blockading one of the crossways. The officers requested them to move on. This they refused to do, and contended that no legal power could compel them. The ruffians were immediately taken into custody and arraigned before Alderman Mussey, who imposed the usual penalty, and dismissed them with some sound advice as how to behave in the future.

HOME FOR DISABLED MECHANICS.—The late George Hayes, of the firm of Dreer & Hayes, left the bulk of his property to found a home for disabled, aged, or infirm American mechanics; and the purpose of the testator is now about to be carried out. Plans and specifications for a building suitable for the purpose have been advertised for.

RECRUITING FOR THE STATE GUARD.—The organization of the Pennsylvania State Guard is to be commenced immediately. Of the corps of fifteen regiments authorized by the act, three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four batteries of field artillery will be recruited at once, and if not filled within thirty days, a draft for the deficiency will be ordered.

BUILDING PERMITS.—The following permits were issued for buildings during August, 1864:—Dwellings—4-story, 1; 3-story, 34; 2-story, 53; 1-story, 5; total, 93; breweries, 2; bath-houses 4; depot, 1; engine, 1; foundries, 2; factories, 3; kiln, 1; offices, 4; shops, 11; sheds, 3; stables, 10; stores, 3; slaughter-houses, 2; tannery, 1; total, 141; alterations and additions, 62.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE.—The Rebel steamer *Lilian*, captured off Cape Fear while attempting to run the blockade, with 640 bales of cotton on board, arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon. This vessel was built in England on Rebel account, specially for blockade-running.

NEARLY FULL.—The 127th Regiment United States Colored Volunteers, forming at Camp William Penn, is rapidly approaching completion. Squads of recruits from all quarters are arriving daily at the camp.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning a boy fell down a hatchway at No 222 N. Fifth street, and received injuries of such a serious character as to cause his death.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were issued for the payment of the city bounty to seventy-nine men, ten of whom were substitutes.

POLITICAL.—Politically speaking, the agony is over. It ended yesterday at the Chicago Convention. Both parties have had their "say" in the different Conventions held in this city and elsewhere, and it only remains for the people to elect or reject the different candidates presented to their kind political consideration.

The pot has been set on to boil, and day by day its contents will approximate to that degree of political temperature when it may be said to be boiling. In the interval, it may be surmised that the fire will be well stirred, and coal after coal heaped upon it by the parties representing each phase of politics. The struggle will, no doubt, be an energetic one.

In the different Wards club-houses are being opened, for the purpose of holding political meetings; pamphlets are being printed, plethoric with arguments, why one candidate should be elected over another, and all the vast machinery of politics is being put in play. Every man will awaken in the morning to find the side of his house plastered with a political poster the size of one of Grover's theatrical street advertisements, and music for the million will be furnished the people by perambulating bands of music, "free gratis, for nothing." Between politics and the draft, the "dear people" cannot complain for want of something to employ their time and attention.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY.—To-morrow morning the Excursion of the United American Mechanics' Hall Association to Atlantic City, takes place, and it will doubtless be one of the most pleasant affairs of the season. A monster excursion was given on the 18th ult., by the same association and, so great was the attendance that it was found necessary to make arrangements to continue the excursion upon the 19th ult., for the benefit of those who could not obtain passage upon the first named day. Upon the 19th a malicious report was circulated that a terrible accident had occurred on the railroad, and many holders of tickets were deterred from participating in the excursion. The committee announce that the tickets for that day will be good for the excursion of to-morrow. A fine band of music will accompany the party, and a happy day may be expected.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF THIEVES AND BOUNTY JUMPERS.—At an early hour this morning, fourteen thieves who arrived in this city by the New York train, were arrested at a hotel on Sixth street, below Market. It seems that a Mr. Solomon Detwiler, of Columbia county, was robbed in front of the hotel of a valuable gold watch, and suspected some of this party of the theft. He made complaint at the Central office, and the whole batch were arrested while yet in bed. The watch was found in one of the beds occupied by John Smith, Lawrence O'Brien, and John Sullivan, three of the gang. A loaded revolver was also found in the bed. Every one of the party had a suit of old clothes, which they intended to use in aiding them to desert after having enlisted, their mission here being to jump the bounty. They were committed to prison for a further hearing by Alderman Welding.

ARRIVAL OF COASTWISE AND FOREIGN VESSELS.—The following will exhibit the arrivals of coastwise and foreign vessels at this port for the month of August:—

FOREIGN.

Ships	4	Brigs	22
Barques	13	Schooners	10
			49

COASTWISE.

Ships	1	Sloops	864
Barques	9	Steamers	176
Brigs	45	Barges	28
Schooners	769	Boats	1902
			3794

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.—A directors of one of our city charitable institutions was held by Recorder Enen yesterday upon the charge of embezzling some $3700 of the funds. The money was paid over to the defendant, having been appropriated to the institution by the State. He held on to the amount, without immediately placing it in the hands of the treasurer.

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT FOR 1864 FOR THE FIRST COLLECTION DISTRICT.—The attention of persons interested should be given to the advertisement in another column, in relation to the annual assessment of 1864, for the First Collection District of Pennsylvania. All persons failing to comply with the requirements of the law regulating the payment of said tax by the 24th of September will be subjected to a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount and be liable to costs of prosecution. The office for the reception of said tax is at No. 304 Chesnut street.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.—The artificial arm, invented by Mr D. W. Kolbe, No. 32 S. Ninth street, above Chesnut has been adopted by the Army Board of Surgeons which recently met in New York, and he has received orders to proceed with its manufacture. This limb combines various excellencies not found in those of other manufacturers. First. The entire machinery is of steel, thus preventing that liability to derangement found in limbs whose mechanism is governed by catgut, &c. Second. The hand is removable from the arm, and at the wrist is a socket capable of holding almost any kind of tool, or implement, such as a knife, fork, spoon, chisel, screw-driver, &c., &c. Third. The weight is less by some ounces than the most fragile and least durable of its competitors. Those in need of such a help—and particularly our crippled soldiers—should examine this beautiful and useful piece of workmanship.

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS.—Those having business in the vicinity of Third and Chesnut streets, will find excellent brandies, wines, gins, whiskies, and ales at Hooper's vaults, at the southeast corner of the above thoroughfare. The place has been thoroughly renovated and is already becoming popular.

SPRING MATTRESSES that are out of order put in the most complete repair, by W. Henry Patten, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, September 1.

Money is less plenty and the rates are rather higher. Loans are taken on call at 6@7 per cent. per annum; best paper is selling at from 7 to 10 per cent.

The Stock Market is dull but steady this morning. In Government bonds there is not much doing and prices are rather lower; 5-20s sold at 109⅜; and 6s of 1881 at 106½@107, which is a decline, owing to the balance of the loan being placed on the market.

There is very little doing in Railroad shares. Pennsylvania sold at 74½; Reading at 66⅝; and North Pennsylvania at 34½; 90 was bid for Beaver Meadow; 20 for Catawissa common; 40⅞ for Catawissa preferred; 34⅞ for Philadelphia and Erie; 47 for Long Island; 62½ for Minehill; and 46½ for Little Schuylkill; new City 6s are selling at 105½@106.

Coal Oil stocks continue dull and prices are drooping; Mineral Oil sold at 2½; Philadelphia and Oil Creek, 1½; Dalzell, 10½; Densmore, 12⅞@13; and McIlhenny, 8½.

Bank shares are dull at about former rates; 163½ was bid for North America, 28½ for Mechanics', 28 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics', 34½ for Consolidation, and 61½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'.

Canal shares are steady; Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 40½, and Susquehanna Canal at 20; 33½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common.

In City Passenger railroads there is very little doing and the market continues dull. Second and Third sold at 72; 50 bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 39 for Spruce and Pine; 59½ for Chesnut and Walnut, and 34 for Green and Coates.

Gold continues active, and prices have advanced, opening at 242, rallied and sold at 243½ at 11 o'clock, 244¼ at 12, and 245¼ at 12½. Market strong, and looking up.

A despatch from Washington this morning says:—The subscriptions to the new 7-30 loan, reported at the Treasury Department yesterday amounted to $678,000 and to the 10-40 loan to $203,500.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to offer the balance of the six per cent. loan of 1881, amounting to about $31,500,000, to public competition. The bids will be opened by the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, on the 9th of September, and payment will be required one-third on the 14th, one-third on the 19th, and one-third on the 24th of that month. Proposals stating the amount of premium may be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, or will be received by the general assistant treasurers, at the depositories of public moneys, and by the National Depository Banks.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 1.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

600 sh Globe Oil...... 2½	200 sh McIlhenny Oil.. 8
200 sh do.......b5 2⅝	100 sh do.......... 8⅛
100 sh Reading R...b5 [illegible]	100 sh do.......... 8⅛
200 sh do.......b30 [illegible]	100 sh do.......b10 8¼
100 sh do.......b30 [illegible]	100 sh McClintock.cap 6⅝
1100 sh Ball Creek..... 4½	100 sh do 6⅝
100 sh Excelsior Oil... 1½	100 sh Union Pet..... 3⅝
200 sh Densmore Oil.. 13	200 sh do......... 3⅝
100 sh do.......b30 13¼	500 sh Corn Planter.... 4⅞
300 sh Dalzell Oil 10¼	

FIRST BOARD.

$800 U. S. 5-20s.......109½	100 sh Densmore 12⅞
$1000 do 109⅜	200 sh do.......b30 13
$[illegible] do..coup off.[illegible]	500 sh do.......... 12⅞
$1500 City 6s, new 105½	100 sh McIlhenny Oil. 8⅞
$7300 do...........106	200 sh do ....c 8
$[illegible] Allegh. Co 5s.... 78	100 sh Sch. N pf...b10 40⅝
$[illegible] Penna 5s......... 99⅝	100 sh Susq. Canal..c 20
35 sh Kentucky Bk.. 110	50 sh Penna R 74½
200 sh Grn Mount.. b5 6⅝	50 sh do 74⅝
10 sh Locust Mount... 62	200 sh Reading R..b10 66⅝
100 sh Mineral Oil..... 2⅝	20 sh North Pa R.... 34½
200 sh Dalzell Oil.... 10⅝	60 sh 2d & 3d RR ... 72
200 sh Ph. & Oil Crk. 1½	8 sh Manuf & Mech. 28
50 sh Sch. Nav com. 34	500 sh McClintock.b30 6¾

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.	Second Call.
United States 6s, 1881, int off	108½ bid	.. sales
Reading Railroad	[illegible] bid	[illegible] sales
Northwestern	.. bid	12⅞ sales
New York Central Railroad	128¼ bid	128 sales
Erie Railroad	109 bid	108⅞ sales
Hudson Railroad	127 bid	126⅞ sales
Gold	244 bid	.. sales
United States 5-20s	109⅛ bid	.. sales
Market	Steady.	Dull.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Stocks are dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 100⅛; Cumberland Preferred, 60¼; Illinois Central, 127⅞; Illinois Central Bonds, [illegible]; New York Central, 128; Pennsylvania Coal, 103; Reading, 133⅛; Hudson River, 127⅝; Canton Company, 133¼; Erie, 109; Gold, 244; and since the Board, 247. Tennessee 6s, [illegible]; One-year Certificates, [illegible]; Five-twenty Coupons, 109¾; Coupon 6s, 107.

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.........242 12 M..............244½
11 A. M..........243½ 1 P. M..............247

Market strong and excited.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	*Selling.*
U. S. 6s, 1881	106½	107½
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	109	111
Certificates of Indebtedness, new	93	94
Quartermaster's Vouchers	90	91
Gold	242	246
5-20 Bonds	108½	109½

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	*Ask.*		*Bid*	*Ask.*
Fulton Coal	10½	10¾	Union Petroleum	3½	3¾
Big Mountain Coal	8	8½	Beacon Oil	..	2⅝
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	22½	23	Seneca Oil	1½	2
Green Mt. Coal	6	6⅝	Organic Oil	..	1⅝
N. Carbondale	3½	5	Franklin Oil	1⅞	2
Feeder Dam Coal	1	1½	Howe's Eddy Oil	1	..
Clinton Coal	1·44	1·50	Irving Oil	5	6
American Kaolin	2½	3	Pope Farm Oil	¾	1⅛
Penn Mining	9	10½	Butler Coal	17	20
Girard Mining	..	6	Keystone Zinc	2¼	2⅝
Etna Mining	13	15	Densmore	12⅞	13
Phila. and Boston	..	3	Dalzell Oil	10½	11
Mandan Mining	..	5	McIlhenny	8	8¼
Marquette Mining	3½	4	Roberts Oil	..	3
Connecticut	¾	1	Olmstead	2⅝	2⅞
Oil Creek	5½	6	Noble & Delamater	15	16½
Maple Shade Oil	16	17	Petroleum Centre	3⅝	4
McClintock Oil	6½	6⅞	Egbert	3⅝	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Pet.	..	2	Hoge Island	2½	2⅝
Perry Oil	6	6½	Curtin	2⅞	3
Mineral Oil	2⅜	2½	Excelsior Oil	1½	1⅝
Keystone Oil	1⅜	1½	Story Farm	..	4⅞
Venango Oil	1¼	1½	Hibbard	2⅜	2½

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:—Flour, 1830 bbls.; Wheat, 7600 bushels; Corn, 9200 bushels; Oats, 4200 bushels.

—The following are the receipts of Coal Oil at this port to-day:—Crude, 320 bbls.; Refined, 500 bbls.

—Twenty-five thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold in New York yesterday, for the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company. The offering was taken at a decline of about half a dollar a ton for the various descriptions, while stove coal sold at an extreme reduction of one dollar and eighteen cents a ton. The following is a report of the rates obtained to-day, and a comparison of the prices of July—the highest yet paid:—

		August.	*July.*
4000 tons	Steamb't Coal at	$10·50 @10·55	$10·87 @10·90
5000 "	Lump Coal at	9·87½@10·37	10·80 @10·85
5000 "	Grate Coal at	10·62½ —	10·87½@11·10
4000 "	Egg Coal at	10·85 @11·12½	11·25 @11·37½
2000 "	Stove Coal at	10·87½@11·00	12·00 @12·12
2000 "	Chesnut Coal at	10·12½@10·25	10·05 @10·25

—The Boston *Transcript* says:—The week has opened with an unsettled movement and rapid decline in gold, which affords the leading feature in the financial market, the decline from the close of the previous week being about twenty-five per cent. Government securities have ruled strong throughout the week, and moderately upwards, with a fair amount of sales. The share market generally has remained dull, with very little change and moderately firm prices in the sound dividend-paying securities, while the speculative classes, with but few exceptions, have continued weak and declining. Money has continued in easy supply, with rather an increased demand for loans. The demand for discounts has been light, and very little of first-class commercial paper has been offered at the banks. The business transactions have been to a fair extent, and in some circles the movement has been materially quickened. Prices for most articles of merchandise remain firm."

—Earnings of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, for week ending August 21,

Were	$5819·68
Corresponding week, 1863	3208·78
Increase in 1864	$2610·90

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, September 1.—Bark comes forward slowly, and No. 1 is firm at $31 ⅌ ton.

There is very little Cloverseed here, and it commands from $13·50@15 for 64 lbs; Timothy sells in a small way at $6@6·25. A sale of Flaxseed to the extent of 1000 bushels, at $3·65 ⅌ bushel.

The Provision market is quiet but firm at yesterday's prices.

The Flour Market is dull and there is a fair supplies, but with little or no demand for shipping. The sales have been confined mostly to the supply of the home trade, at $10·50@11 for superfine and extra brands; $12@13 for extra family; and fancy brands at $13@14 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are [illegible].

Wheat is in limited demand. Receipts still continue to arrive slowly, and sales of old Pennsylvania red are effected at $2·50@2·55 ⅌ bush, and New [illegible] 2 75, and [illegible] is reported at $1.85. Corn meets with a fair inquiry at $1·73 ⅌ bush. for yellow, with sales of 3000 bushels, and $1·75 for [illegible] mixed. [illegible] 88c, and [illegible] extent of [illegible] terms. The article is worth from $2·33 ⅌ $2·55 ⅌ bush.

Prices of Whisky are falling off. Sales of refilled bbls at $1·85@1·86. Ohio is firm at $1·88.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque W. E. Anderson, Reed, Pensacola, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Bertha Koehn, Schulz, Rio Janeiro, J. Mason & Co.
Brig H. S. Emery, Fitz, Cienfuegos, [illegible]
Schr L. A. [illegible]
Schr Major [illegible]
Schr J. M. [illegible]
Schr S. W. [illegible]
Schr M. A. [illegible]
Schr C. E. Elmer, Mason, Boston, D. Cooper.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Argus Eye, Townsend, 21 days from Key West, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, from Liverpool, passed in the Capes of the Delaware this morning.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., [illegible] Glaucus [illegible] are getting [illegible] the cargo of the wrecked ship [illegible] light from [illegible]

Yours, &c. AARON MARSHALL

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for The Evening Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL—Ship Tonawanda, Julius—178 casks soda ash [illegible]

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS [illegible]—August 31, 1864.

56, [illegible]

Circulars sent by addressing [illegible]

[illegible], Covington, Ky.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

THE NOMINATION OF McCLELLAN FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

For weeks previous to the meeting of the Chicago Convention it was the subject of considerable public curiosity. There was a general desire to learn what the Opposition to the Administration would propose as their remedy for the Rebellion instead of war, and what statesman they would select as their candidate for the Presidency, with a view to elect him for the purpose of putting thei policy in execution. The agony of expectation is now over, and we doubt not that the people who have waited so long for the revelation of a plan for the salvation of the country, experience, very generally, a sense of disappointment, and, perhaps, disgust. The incubation was protracted, but the result is confessedly, in every respect, an abortion. "*Parturiunt Montes*," and so forth.

The Convention first declared its political principles, touching the situation of the country, in a series of resolutions, in which all intelligible meaning is covered up in a cloud of vague words. We shall discuss "the platform" in future articles, wishing now to speak only of the nominations. These present **George B. McClellan** for the Presidency, and Mr. **Pendleton**, of Ohio, for the Vice Presidency.

The ticket would be much better if the names upon it were transposed. The office of the National Executive requires the talents and experience of a statesman. Among Northern sympathizers with the Rebels Mr. Pendleton has some pretensions to that character, George B. McClellan has none. But what was wanted by the Convention was, not a man fit for the office, but one supposed to be possessed of those vulgar elements of popularity which sometimes, by the unthinking enthusiasms of a mob, lift small men into places far above their capacities and deserts. Hence, in this instance, the person least qualified for the Presidential chair was nominated for that station; while he who is, in the schooling of statesmanship, vastly his superior, was accorded a subordinate position. For this, however, the Chicago delegates are responsible to their constituents, and we certainly have no disposition to quarrel with their action.

We never have had any but the kindest feelings for General McClellan. He is a Pennsylvanian. He is even nearer to us than that. He is a Philadelphian. We will go further, and say that he rendered the country good service on several occasions, during this war against the Rebellion. We acknowledge his military abilities as displayed in the defense of the city of Washington in the earlier periods of this fearful struggle with Secession, and even his successful, though rather fruitless, defeat of the forces of General Lee at Antietam.

But when we have said thus much in his favor, we have said all that we can conscientiously say with regard to him, either as a man, a soldier, or a patriot. We wish sincerely that history would allow us to express unqualified approbation of him; that it would warrant us in according to him that unreserved and enthusiastic eulogy with which he is besmeared by the members and journals of that political party who wish to use his supposed popularity with the soldiers of the Union army as a means of carrying the coming national election in favor of their cause and ticket. We honestly and solemnly believe that the very men who most praise McClellan as an available candidate of the Democracy for the Presidency in the approaching canvass, do not really entertain for him the respect which they pretend to feel and so fulsomely express. McClellan is thought to be a convenient and expedient man for their purposes, and they puff, magnify, and exalt him accordingly.

But let us deal with him more fairly and disinterestedly. Let us try him by his record. As a military man, what has he done? We venture to assert that no army officer was ever given by the Government anything like the same opportunities that he was afforded to serve the nation and promote his own individual fame and advancement. No commander in the field, except Grant, ever was allowed like forbearance and indulgence. All his successors in the generalship of the "Army of the Potomac," from Burnside to Meade, never were accorded the same chances to win victories and render themselves historically immortal. Yet George B. McClellan never won a decided victory, during all his protracted command of the finest military organization that was ever assembled on this continent. He defeated the Rebels at various times—we even concede that he made a masterly retreat from the Peninsula, and saved the army under his command, after several most disastrous repulses. But we declare most positively, and invoke the records of the war to avouch our assertion, that in no single instance did Major-General George B. McClellan properly follow up and reap the true meed of victory in any battle that was ever fought under his auspices and direction.

This is his history, and we are sorry that it is so. We could have wished, and did wish, that it might be otherwise. But fate and George B. McClellan were against us. We would not, in anything we now say, disparage in the least his military character—his universally admitted ability as a soldier. But we have always believed that all his military failures were justly attributable to the fact that his party-leaning and sympathies as a Democrat proved too strong both for his integrity as a general in chief command of the army of Washington, and for his feelings and reputation as a patriot. In his conduct, while in command, he reversed the sentiment of Brutus—he loved Cæsar more and Rome less; he cared more for Jefferson Davis and his infamous cause, than he cared for the Government and the Union. This is the judgment that posterity will pass on his conduct and achievements in this war against the Rebellion, and every loyal American, but especially every loyal Pennsylvanian, will deplore the sentence.

Having failed so signally as a General, what reason is there to hope that McClellan will succeed better as a President? If he was not fit for a calling for which he was specially educated, how can he be expected to answer the requirements of a vocation in which he has had no schooling? If he achieved no positive successes as a military leader, what better reputation can he hope to win in the highest and most difficult civil trust of the nation? In the business of a statesman he is a perfect novice; and the knowledge which it took Webster and Clay, and such men, years of study and labor to acquire, George B. McClellan cannot be expected to gain by sudden inspiration. We do him, therefore, no injustice when we assert that he is totally unsuited for the Presidency, and should not be put by the people in a position whose grave responsibilities are far above his abilities. Even if his patriotism were above suspicion, and it were possible for any man to rely alone on the instincts of that passion to guide him in the execution of the Presidential office, yet George B. McClellan lacks even the firmness of will to be governed by his own impulses. He has no positiveness in his moral or intellectual composition. He has shown himself to be a hesitating, timid, temporizing person, halting perpetually between two opinions—between what his sense of duty tells him to do, and what his want of moral courage makes him afraid to do. Thus his cowardice, or his indecision of character, is always defeating the dictates of his understanding. Such a negative soul is fit for no place and no occasion demanding resolution like that of Jackson, and civil wisdom and virtue like that of Washington. His ductile nature, however—his liability to be moulded, like a piece of potter's clay, to any fashion and to any end, by stronger, and yet worse men than himself, is at once the reason why he was nominated for the Presidency by an assemblage of selfish politicians, who hope to use him as a tool, and why he should not be elected to that office by the people. His popularity, moreover, will be found, we think, to be more fictitious than real. It rests not so much on any positive merit, either of character or service, as on a supposed public pity for persecution, of which he is claimed to be the victim. But his martyrdom is of his own making. He was displaced from a command in the army for allowing his private notions of political policy in the conduct of the war, to interfere with his duty as a soldier, and as he failed in his proper office by presuming to exercise the functions of one to which he was not appointed, he was very wisely and justly sent into retirement. It is probable that George B. McClellan would be to-day in command of the Potomac Army if, stifling all political ambition and respecting himself the military subordination he imposed on his troops, he had faithfully discharged the duties of his responsible position, and not sought to arrogate the discretion and authority of President Lincoln. But he tried to reconcile the obligations of a soldier with the aspirations of a politician, and that attempt disastrously sacrificed the cause he was so generously appointed to save. His sudden promotion to high military command—his taste of a power to which he had not been accustomed—spoiled him for the only business for which he was ever fit, and has gained him a nomination for a post for which he certainly does not possess a single essential attribute of fitness. But will the people endure such an unreasonable attempt to reward a man for gross misdemeanors and infidelity in one office, by elevating him to a higher? If McClellan was dishonest and disloyal as a soldier, can he be expected to be honest and loyal as a civilian?

If he could not fight, unconditionally, for the Union and the Constitution, can it be supposed that he would, as President of the United States, be more devoted to either? But he has been turned out of his command in the field!! Oh! that is terrible, that is monstrous, say the unconditional peace men in the North—the sympathizers with the Rebellion. Well, gentlemen, what of that? Would you have a palterer with treason to fight treason? If you would, let us tell you that the people are not of your way of thinking, and that they are not likely to abet you in avenging the supposed griefs of McClellan, on a Government which treated him with a generous confidence which he shamefully abused.

Major McMichael.

Major William McMichael, for more than twelve months an Assistant Adjutant-General on duty at headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland, has been relieved from further duty in the West, and ordered to duty on the staff of Major-General Cadwalader, at Philadelphia.

Heretofore we have never mentioned the many excellent qualities of Major McMichael, for the reason that when he occupied the position from which he has just retired, many shallow-minded persons might have inferred commendations from our pen were inspired by a desire to secure the official favoritism of the Major—an inference equally unjust to the *Gazette* and to Major McMichael.

But motives of delicacy no longer constrain silence; and we feel perfectly free to give expression to the opinion of almost every officer in the Army of the Cumberland, in saying that Major William McMichael is one of the most industrious, energetic, intelligent, able, and conscientious officers in the service in this army. He was ever at his post, and no consideration of personal friendship or selfish ambition could for one moment induce him to depart a hair's breadth from the strict line of his official duties, or to infringe an iota the orders of his superiors.

In this respect Major McMichael is an exception to almost every officer we have ever met with. A son of the patriotic Mor on McMichael, the venerable editor of the Philadelphia *North American*, no less could be expected of him. He is just the man for the stern performance of duty in the State of Pennsylvania in a crisis like the present.

We have not learned who succeeds Major McMichael, but, whoever he may be, if he shall serve as long and as acceptably as his predecessor, he will, like him, retire with the warm appreciation of his superiors, and the firm friendship of his peers.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

Save Your Old Newspapers.

Paper stock dealers pay eight cents a pound for old newspapers in good condition; the material can be made over into white printing paper, and the greater the supply, the less will be the increase in the price of the new sheet. *Wilkes' Spirit* of this week says on this point:—

In Europe, a hotel or housekeeper never thinks of destroying a newspaper, or of using it for kindling purposes. All over the continent and in England cheap little bundles of sticks (two or three for a penny), with the ends dipped in rosin, supply all the purposes in the way of kindling which could be performed by five times The value of white printing paper; while the other uses for paper are met by an inferior brown material, which inflicts no waste upon the printing stock. By this means the major part of the original stock is preserved for reproduction, and the price of the article constantly kept down. By the same thrifty system of saving old newspapers and handing them over to the dealers, who will be glad to call at private houses for them, nearly the whole market stock will be preserved, turned into the mill, and reproduced with the loss certainly of not more than ten or fifteen per cent. Under the present wasteful habits of the public, nearly the whole current edition is now utterly destroyed, while the demand constantly exists against the source.

[COMMUNICATION.]

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Sir:—I desire through the medium of The Telegraph, to call the attention of the city authorities to the fact that agents from New Jersey are recruiting men in this city, to be credited to the quota of New Jersey. Why is the law relating to enlisting men for other States not enforced? Will the authorities allow a matter of so much importance to go by default? I have seen New Jersey agents in open competition with Ward Committees in the streets of Philadelphia, unmolested. Seventy men from Danville, Pennsylvania, were taken to Camden this morning. They came to the city to enlist to the credit of Pennsylvania, but were taken with the offer of $25 more bounty.

If the authorities do not interfere, Philadelphia will lose her men by hundreds. The importance of the subject demands immediate attention.

Respectfully, &c. A Substitute Broker.

Important Order Concerning Newspaper Correspondence.

Headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La., August 20, 1864.—General Orders No. 39.—I. The following order from the War Department is hereby republished for general information:—

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 25, 1861.—General Orders No. 67.—By the fifty-seventh article of the act of Congress, entitled "An act for establishing Rules and Articles for the government of the Armies of the United States," approved April 10, 1806, "holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly," is made punishable by death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

Public safety requires strict enforcement of this article. It is, therefore, ordered that all correspondence and communication, verbally or by writing, printing or telegraphing, respecting operations of the army or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, entrenchments, or military affairs, within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be, directly or indirectly, given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General in command, be and the same are absolutely prohibited, and from and after the date of this order, persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the 57th Article of War. By order:—

L. Thomas, Adjutant-General.

II. T. M. Cook, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and J. B. Chadwick, correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who were permitted to accompany the troops operating in Mobile bay, having abused the confidence imposed in them, by making public information of value to the enemy, and engaging in a controversy calculated to disturb the harmony of the troops, will be sent beyond the limits of this command.

The Provost Marshal General is charged with the execution of this order, and the Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Major-General E. R. S. Canby.
C. T. Christensen,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.
Kilpatrick's Raid on the Macon Road.

From an officer who has just arrived from the front, we learn some of the particulars of Kilpatrick's late raid on the Atlanta and Macon railroad. He succeeded in severing the road, tore up over a mile and a half of the track, and burned two large depots containing commissary supplies. A large force of Rebel cavalry made its appearance, when a fight ensued, resulting in the defeat of the enemy. The Rebel loss amounted to over 600 in killed, wounded, and prisoners; 291 being taken prisoners. The Union loss, all told, was less than 200. General Kilpatrick, with his command, had arrived safe at Atlanta.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

Coffee as the French Prepare It.

In Paris the coffee is nectar compared with the beverage we in common call coffee. I was desirous to know how it was prepared, and soon learned. The French use three kinds of coffee, Mocha, Java, and Rio, mixed in equal parts. The coffee before roasting is winnowed to cleanse it of dust, &c.; it is then culled or picked over; every black or defective kernel is picked out, as well as small stones, seeds, and rat droppings, which are abundant in most coffee. It is then put into tubs of clean water and well washed, then spread to dry; when dry it is ready for roasting.

The coffee required is roasted daily at large establishments; while warm, it is ground and put up in glazed papers of a conical shape, holding from two ounces to half a pound, and sealed up. Gentlemen, as they leave their places of business for home and dinner, when convenient call and take the needed supply. The coffee is put into a pot or digestor in cold water, and then set over a lamp expressly for the purpose, and heated, not boiled, but steeped; from this digestor no steam or fumes arise; when ready you have your cup of coffee. It is coffee, and a beverage delicious, health-giving, not the bitter, acrid, filthy, nauseous drug we are in the habit of partaking, and calling it coffee.

—The editor of a Paris juvenile paper, called the *Doll's Gazette*, intend giving a picnic festival to all the young subscribers to the paper. Every child-guest is to bring her doll.

—By a new rule established at Baden-Baden, through the interposition of Herr Von Bismark, no unattended lady will be allowed to reside there. This is considered a measure of stern morality.

—While at Madrid they are preparing a series of bull-fights, under the patronage of two distinguished and wealthy citizens—the Duchess of Medina-Coeli and the Marchioness of Villa-Seca—at Barcelona they have destroyed the arena and built a hospital on the site.

—A small republic called Cressonieres, in the valley of Dappes, which has existed for a long time without magistrates, without an army, and free from taxes, has disappeared from the map of Europe. The French gendarmerie has commenced a tour of inspection in this small district, and has definitively annexed it to France.

—A meteor has recently been seen at Cherbourg. It was conical in form, produced a strong light, and followed the direction of southwest to northeast, and appeared to increase in size as it approached the earth. Its motion was so slow that it could be observed for at least one minute. It burst in the sky like a rocket, and produced a vast number of sparks.

—There is an excitement in Paris because it is maintained that the Blondin who has been performing at the Hippodrome there is an impostor, and not the original American Niagara Falls Blondin. The imposition is said to have existed with the concurrence of the manager. The real name of the genuine Blondin is said to be Gravelet—M. Gravelet, of Rouen—and the impostor is really a Monsieur Lebrun.

—A new town-hall will be erected in Bradford, England, in the Venetian-Gothic style. There will be a handsome, but rather ecclesiastical spire and tower at one end, and the design is formed with a view to numerous necessary and important improvements to be made in the approaches by the corporation. There will be three entrances, the chief being under the tower, and communicating with an arcade for 'change purposes. As Bradford is a dismal, smoky, manufacturing town, the "Venetian" style of architecture seems peculiarly out of place.

Married.

FOWLER—HARRISON.—In Camden, N. J., August 28th, by the Rev. George Hitchens, Mr. WM. H. FOWLER to Miss LIZZIE HARRISON, both of Haddonfield, N. J.

JOICE—JOICE.—In Camden, N. J., August 31st, by the Rev. George Hitchens, Mr. MICHAEL JOICE to Miss ELLEN JOICE, both of Philadelphia, Pa.

WILSON—LEE.—On the 13th of July last, by the Rev. George A. Durborow, Lieutenant DAVID G. WILSON, Company I, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, to Miss MARY C. LEE, both of this city.

Died.

LUCKMAN.—On Monday, August 29th, of hemorrhage of the lungs, ALBERT LUCKMAN, aged 40 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Mineral Spring Hotel, Willow Grove, on Friday morning, September 2d, at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to the Upper Lutheran Church, Frankliuville, Philadelphia.

COMSTOCK.—ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D., on the 28th of Eighth month, 1864.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 508 Arch street, on the 2d of Ninth month, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GREEN.—On the 29th instant, after a lingering illness, HANNAH D., wife of John Green, Sr., in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives, the friends of the family and the society of which she was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1259 Howard street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery. [Portland, Me., Boston, St. Louis and Southern papers please copy.]

SHAPLEIGH.—Suddenly, on the morning of August the 30th, ELIZABETH M., wife of M. S. Shapleigh, and daughter of the late Thomas Blandy, of Delaware. (Wilmington, Baltimore, and Washington City papers please copy.)

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, at Chesnut Hill, on Friday morning, Sept. 2d, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

STEAM HEATING FOR FACTORIES, Mills, &c. Heated with exhaust or waste steam. Also, coils for heaters, condensers, evaporators, &c.
se1-1m M. FOREMAN, No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED agents to receive subscriptions for the stock of the BRILLIANT OIL COMPANY. Par value of shares ten dollars. Two dollars per share at the time of subscription.

As soon as this Company is organized it will receive a net income of $2500 per day, which amount is now realized by the present owner of the property.

For further particulars and pamphlets apply to
E. C. D. INVILLIERS,
N. E. corner THIRD and DOCK Streets.
RICHARDS, WESCOTT & CO.,
se1-6t No. 17 S. THIRD Street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street.
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Florence Sewing Machines.
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WARRANTED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
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No. 630 CHESNUT STREET.
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Electricity.—
All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
PROF. C. H. BOLLES
Will commence,
October 4, 1864,
A course of Lectures and full instruction for applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent for the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases,
AT THE INSTITUTION,
No. 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

Old Government
Java Coffee,
And all the finest
Green and Black Teas,
Constantly on hand by
Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth.

Fine Quality Champagnes.
Messrs. Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth Streets,
Have just received a
Fresh Importation
of
Charles Heidsieck,
Piper Heidsieck,
Madam Clicquot,
Green Seal,
Mumm & Co.,
Toucher,
And other superior brands of
Champagnes.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—
STECK & CO.'S MASON & HAMLIN'S PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S CABINET ORGANS. PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

JAMES S. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 320 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce. au22 1m*

THOUSANDS OF TEETH
EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
Patent applied for. My new Invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.
DR. C. L. MUNNS,
au27-12t No. 731 SPRUCE STREET.

DR. J. DAVIDSON'S CHIROPODIST AND Bathing Establishment, No. 228 S. SECOND Street, (entrance also on Levant street,)—Dr. DAVIDSON offers his services to Ladies and Gentlemen as a Chiropodist of experience, and promises immediate relief as extractor of soft and hard Corns, operator of Nails growing in the flesh, and medical attendant of swelled and frosted Feet, in and out of his residence.

At his establishment, No. 228 S. SECOND Street, can be found Hot and Cold Baths, Cold Shower and Douche Baths, and Sulphur and Vapor Baths.

His Sulphur and Vapor Baths are worthy the especial attention of Invalids, to whom he gives his personal attention. au24-tf

BURNS' COTTAGE.—This ever popular, cozy, and well-known place of welcome visitation at the S. E. corner of SIXTH and MINOR Streets, is doing a most thriving business, under the auspices and immediate supervision of
ADMIRAL JAMES NELSON,
Proprietor.
The Admiral spares neither time, money, nor attention to supply his patrons with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and superior Scotch and Old Stock Ale on draught, which cannot be equalled in Philadelphia.
Let every man who loves his country and is fond of a good drink, give the Admiral a call. au20-1m

FLOURISHING HOTELS.—AMONGST THE public houses in and around Philadelphia, there are none to surpass the new "TONTINE," in SEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT; or, the old and well known "ROUGH'S" Hotel at the corner of NICE TOWN Lane and TOWNSHIP LINE Road. Mr. GEORGE W. KOHL is Proprietor of both, which is indeed a sufficient guarantee for their entire success. The very best of everything eatable and drinkable will be found at each place, and, notwithstanding the times are out of joint, the terms will be quite low. A splendid Lunch every day, from 11 to 12 o'clock. au6-1m

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS, S. E. CORNER THIRD and CHESNUT Streets, UNDER UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
PENISTAN'S OLD STAND.
THE COOLEST AND BEST ALES IN THE CITY, OLD BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, CALIFORNIA AND CATAWBA WINES AND BRANDIES, ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, AND AMERICAN ALES AND BROWN STOUT.
This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted, with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. au22-1m

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.
Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
mh20-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing
SWORDS,
AND OTHER
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1m4

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GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.
GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
GROVER & SINN, Managers.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
THE FIRST GRAND
FAMILY MATINEE,
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 3.
On this occasion the performance of
ALADDIN,
ALADDIN,
OR
THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
THE SPECTACLE ENTIRE.
The Managers announce, by request of many residents of
GERMANTOWN,
FRANKFORD,
KENSINGTON,
CAMDEN,
WEST PHILADELPHIA,
and numerous
HEADS OF FAMILIES
in the city, that he will resume the popular
FAMILY AFTERNOON ENTERTAINMENT,
as above.
The same care will be bestowed upon the entertainments which has occasioned so much commendation from the press and public in the performances hitherto given.
Doors open at 2 o'clock. Performances at 2½.
POPULAR ADMISSION
to all parts of the house, including Dress Circle and Orchestra, 50 cents.
Children, 25 cents. se1-3t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.—
Stage Manager........................W. S. FREDERICKS.
Business Agent and Treasurer................JOS. MURPHY.
OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
MRS. JOHN DREW as "LADY TEAZLE."
New Drop Curtain, New Scenery, New Decorations, Carpetings, &c.
OLD FAVORITES AND NEW FACES!
On SATURDAY EVENING, September 3, 1864,
The performance will commence with
NATIONAL AIRS BY THE ORCHESTRA,
During which the
NEW ACT DROP
will be exhibited. To be followed by Sheridan's brilliant Comedy of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
LADY TEAZLE..................Mrs. JOHN DREW
Mrs. Candour..................Mrs. Thayer
(Her first appearance for five years.)
Maria..................Miss E. Price
Lady Sneerwell..................Miss Morse
Sir Peter Teazle..................Mr. Griffiths
Sir Oliver Surface..................Mr. Wallis
Charles Surface..................Mr. James Carden
(From the London and Dublin Theatres. His first appearance in this city.)
Joseph Surface..................Mr. Walter Donaldson
(From Niblo's, New York. His first appearance in this Theatre.)
Mr. Crabtree..................Mr. Stuart Robson
Mr. Benjamin Backbite..................Mr. Marlowe
Moses..................Mr. Frank Finn
(From the Boston Theatres. His first appearance in this city.)
Careless..................Mr. Robert Craig
Snake..................Mr. James Taylor
Trip..................Mr. Hillyard
Rowley..................Mr. Stalle
Sir Toby Bumper..................Mr. E. Marble
(His first appearance in this city.)
Joseph's Servant..................Mr. Murray
(His first appearance in this city.)
Lady Sneerwell's Servant..................Mr. Worth
Selections from Verdi's "Ione," by the Orchestra.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
Margery..................Miss C. Jefferson
(Her first appearance in this Theatre.)
Lady Plato..................Mrs. G. H. Griffith
(Her first appearance in this city.)
Sir William Evergreen..................Mr. Taylor
Lord Plato..................Mr. Wallis
Captain Blenheim..................Mr. Craig
Cousin Joe..................Stuart Robson
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7¾.
SCALE OF PRICES.
Dress Circle and Parquet..................50 cents
Family Circle..................25 "
Secured Seats..................75 "
Orchestra Stalls..................$1
Private Boxes..................$6 and $8
Stockholders' Tickets delivered on and after Thursday, September 1.
The Box Office will be open for the sale of Tickets and Reserved Seats at 10 A. M. on Thursday, September 1.
The Lessee has great pleasure in informing the public that she has perfected engagements with
STARS OF THE FIRST ORDER OF DRAMATIC EXCELLENCE,
who will appear in the course of the Season. se1-3t

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
The great romantic, musical, pantomimic, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
THE LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS,
All the New and Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Properties, Wonderful Effects, Superb Costumes, Startling Transformations, Grand Choruses, Beautiful Music, Dances, Songs, &c., &c.
Family Matinee, Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Performance at 2½ o'clock.
Admission 50 cents; Children 25 cents. se1-3t

CONCERT HALL.—COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, August 29,
ONE WEEK ONLY.
The original and only
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
And the world-famous Comic Artist,
GEORGE CHRISTY.
J. W. RAYNOR..................Manager and Proprietor.
First appearance in this city since their return from Europe after an absence of seven years. All the great Extravaganzas, Burlesques, &c., which have made the name of Christy's Minstrels
AS FAMILIAR AS HOUSEHOLD WORDS,
will be produced during their sojourn here.
The resources of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS are superior to any Minstrel organization in existence, which enable them to present in a superb manner the humors and oddities of
SOUTHERN PLANTATION LIFE,
in all its broad, mirthful, and original phases.
Particulars in small bills. Admission, 25 cents.
Orchestra Seats in front, 50 cents.
au26-10t JOHN P. SMITH, Business Agent.

F. & L. LADNER'S MILITARY HALL, No. 532 N. THIRD Street.
Professor ENGELKE, the well known Maestro, is engaged at this popular place of resort as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice selections of rare music are given to the audience gratuitously.
au30-18t

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.
SCOTTISH GAMES.
The SIXTH ANNUAL GAMES of the CALEDONIAN CLUB, of Philadelphia, will be celebrated at WASHINGTON RETREAT, on MONDAY, September the 5th, 1864.
Cars leave Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, at 8½, 10, 11½, 1, 2½, and 4 o'clock.
Excursion Tickets, 50 cents.
Tickets can be had from George McClement, No. 333 Chesnut street; John Booth, No. 1030 Market street; George Gardner, S. Eighth street, below Passyunk road; William Cameron, Sr., No. 218 N. Eighth street; Daniel McIntyre, Jones' alley, below Second street; James Graham, Lombard street, below Sixteenth; Daniel M. Brown, Lombard street, below Seventeenth; William Snodgrass, Ridge avenue and Willow street; P. H. Johnson, N. 8th Passyunk road; James Nelson, Burns' Cottage, Sixth and Minor streets; John Hyde, No. 1003 N. Second street; Chief William Robb, No. 1020 Ellsworth street; Second Chieftain, William Smith, No. 1520 S. Second street; Robert Hamilton, Water street, Germantown; Anthony Haig, Mill street, Germantown, or from any of the members of the Club or Committee.
Offers received for the Bar up to Tuesday, August 30.
Beck's celebrated Brass and String Band has been engaged for the occasion. The members will meet in the Club Room on Monday, September 5, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Chief. DUNCAN WRIGHT, Secretary.
WILLIAM SMITH, Treasurer. au29-7t

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1007 and 1009 GERMANTOWN Avenue and 1101 N. SECOND street, established 30 years ago by Mr. John Lipp, has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses attractions unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.
A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Losse, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.
au23-1m HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

FREE CONCERT SALOON.
The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive
SUMMER GARDEN,
attached,
N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE,
and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of
PROFESSOR A. HERTEL,
who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.
As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed.
au25-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

PROCLAMATION.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!
EXCURSION
OF
UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS'
HALL ASSOCIATION
TO ATLANTIC CITY!
As there are a large number of Tickets for the Excursion given on the 18th inst., which were not used, the holders thereof being unable to use them on account of the large number of Excursionists going down on Thursday, the 18th, and were deterred from going on the 19th, by reason of a reported accident—the Committee of Arrangements have therefore secured the road for
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.
And all persons holding Tickets are informed that the said Tickets are good for that date, or they can have them exchanged by calling on the Secretary on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 25th, 26th, and 27th inst., between the hours of 10 and 1, and 3 and 5 o'clock, and on Thursday and Friday evenings, from 8 to 10 o'clock. The Tickets for September 2 are limited to the number the cars will seat, as the Committee wishes to render entire satisfaction.
The LIBERTY CORNET AND STRING BAND will accompany the Excursion.
Committee.—Theodore De Young, Robert McCoy, Chris. Sherer, Theo. Beck, John Sigler, Wm. Wilkey, Charles Baker, Geo. W. Jenkins. WM. M. WECKERLY, Sec.,
Office, N. E. cor. FOURTH and GEORGE sts.
TICKETS $1·25. Children under 10 years of age, 65 cents.
N. B.—Last Boat leaves Vine Street Wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. au26-fmwth-4t

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA NEW YORK.
The Ocean Steam Navigation Company's
SPLENDID NEW STEAMSHIP
"NORTH AMERICA,"
(1650 tons burden), CHARLES P. MARSHMAN, commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail as above on MONDAY, September 5, at 9 A. M.
No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
A. HERON, JR. & CO.,
au31-4t* No. 136 N. DELAWARE AVENUE.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

AUCTION SALE AT BROOKLYN NAVY Yard.
By order of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, U. S. N., Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, I shall offer for sale, at Public Auction, at said Yard,
ON THURSDAY, September 8th, at 12 o'clock M.
500 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
10,000 lbs. of Canvas Chippings.
A lot of Scrap Leather.
1 small Engine.
1 Horizontal Boiler.
4 Upright Boilers.
A lot of Scrap Pattern Lumber.
A lot of Hard Coal Cinders.
1 lot of Iron Boats.
Several Condemned Wood Boats.
Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, and ten days will be allowed to remove the goods from the Yard, and if not so removed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.
All payments to be made in Government currency, and before the goods are removed from the Yard.
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
U. S. Navy Storekeeper.
Navy Yard, New York, August, 1864. au29-6t

EDUCATIONAL.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, REAR of No. 41 N. ELEVENTH Street, reopens on the 5th inst. $15 per term of 22 weeks. All denominations admitted. se1-1m*

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL.
COURTLAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE,
Thirty-ninth and Market Streets,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6.
Address,
au27-1m PROFESSOR E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
AND SELECT SCHOOL,
WILLING'S ALLEY,
ATTACHED TO ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.
The fourteenth annual session of these Institutions will begin on MONDAY, September 5, 1864.
Applications for admission to be made at the College between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M. au23-tuths-2w

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR Women re-opens on September 5, at the building recently purchased, S. W. corner FILBERT Street and PENN Square.
Directors—Joseph Harrison, Redwood F. Warner, William J. Horstmann, Charles Gibbons, Eli K. Price, James L. Claghorn, James H. Orne, William Bucknell, William Sellers, F. P. Morris, David S. Brown, George Whitney.
T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal.
Telegraphing Taught. au26-6t

REMOVAL.
J. MEIER & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Have removed from No. 125 N. Second street to the S. E. corner of SECOND and ARCH Streets, where they have on hand a good stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. au30-1m
Also, a splendid assortment of ready-made CLOTHING.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
First Collection District of Pennsylvania, comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Philadelphia.
NOTICE.
The Annual Assessment for 1864, for the above-named District, of persons liable to a tax on Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) at the Office, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, second floor, on and after THURSDAY, September 1, and until and including SATURDAY, September 24, ensuing.
PENALTIES.
All persons who fail to pay their Annual Taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 19th Section of the Excise Laws of July 1, 1862.
All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their licenses, as required by law, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.
All payments are required to be made in Treasury Notes, under authority of the United States, or in notes of Banks organized under the act to provide a National Currency, known as National Banks.
NO FURTHER NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.
JESPER HARDING,
Collector,
se1-21t No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

LOAN OF 1881.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

Treasury Department, August 30, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of

FRIDAY, THE 9th OF SEPTEMBER, 1864,

for bonds of the United States, to the amount of about THIRTY-ONE AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS, being the amount of unaccepted offers undisposed of under the notice of Proposals for Loan, dated 6th June last. The bonds will bear an annual interest of 6 per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guarantee for payment of subscription if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis; or with the Designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them, the originals of which must be forwarded with the offers to the Department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of September 9th. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1000. Registered Bonds of $5000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

ALL OFFERS RECEIVED WILL BE OPENED ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH SEPTEMBER.

The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the Department, on final payment of instalments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last instalment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows:—One-third on or before the 14th; one-third on or before the 19th; and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 24th of September. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit in coin.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous is reserved to the Government.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Bonds of this Loan are ready for immediate delivery. se1-6t

MILITARY NOTICES.

DRAFT NOTICE—TENTH WA

An Adjourned Meeting of the Enrolled and othe zens of the TENTH WARD will be held
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOC
IN THE
BASEMENT OF THE CHURCH,
AT THE
N. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND ARCH
For the purpose of raising a sum sufficient to pr Volunteers to fill the whole Quota of the Ward.
Notice is given to all Enrolled Men in this Ward t a sufficient fund is not thus raised to fill the whole the fund subscribed will be applied to the relief c contributors to the fund who may be drafted to th clusion of those who have neglected to contribute.
We appeal to the wealthy and patriotic citizens o Ward to come forward and help in the good work.
By order of the Executive Committee.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Chairma

SUBSTITUTES AND ENROLLED
CITIZENS
Are informed that the firm of
JOSEPH & CO.
Have taken the Rooms
No. 422 WALNUT STREET,
Lately occupied by the
CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMIT
Where they will be pleased to furnish ALIENS, VE RANS, or CONTRABANDS, as Substitutes for ROLLED CITIZENS, and will pay to Substitute HIGHEST PRICE. se

HEADQUARTERS FOR DRAFTED MEN, SUBSTITUTES, AND VOLUNTEERS.
Drafted or Enrolled men will be furnished with stitutes at short notice.
Volunteers and Substitutes will be paid the hi bounties in cash as soon as mustered.
All parties will be honorably dealt with at this offic
W. D. HAVENS,
No. 115 S. SEVENTH Street, Second Floo
Room No.
Agents will be liberally paid. au30

$50 BOUNTY! THE DRAFT
FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE TENTH WA AROUSE!—If you would escape the Draft you be up and doing! No time should be lost! Give money and we can get the men!
We want yet over 300 men to fill our quota! Executive Committee has laid before you a plan of a in their circular, by which you may avoid the burthe the draft, but you must act energetically, and at o Each one must hand in his subscription without delay induce his neighbors to do likewise. Twenty-five do from each enrolled citizen will doubtless clear the Who will not give it? Other wards and the country tricts are getting the men by their energy and libera You need not wait to be called on, as there is not to canvass the ward, but come forward with the m to the gentlemen appointed to receive it. There is no way of escape from this draft, as there will be no postp ment, and no commutation. The following named pa are authorized to receive subscriptions:—
First Precinct, J. B. Townsend, No. 812 Arch stre
Second Precinct, Sterling Bonsall, No. 116 N. B street.
Third Precinct, Thomas L. Potts, No. 1014 Race st
Fourth Precinct, George T. Barker, M. D., No. 1111 street.
Fifth Precinct, Wm. M. Whitaker, No. 122 N. Thirte street.
Sixth Precinct, A. H. Franciscus, No. 1529 Arch st
Seventh Precinct, Caleb R. Keeney, N. W. corner and Sixteenth streets.
Eighth Precinct, L. W. Buffington, M. D., No. 2023 street.
Ninth Precinct, H. A. Lippincott, N. W. corner Twen and Cherry streets.
An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the war receive subscriptions and take further measures to the Draft, will be held at the First Baptist Church, corner BROAD and ARCH Streets, on this (THU DAY) EVENING, September 1, 1864, at 8 o'clock.
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Preside
DAVID WEATHERLY, Secretary.
A. H. FRANCISCUS, Treasurer, No. 1529 ARCH St or No. 513 MARKET Street. au

199th REGIMENT PA. VOLS.,
COL. A. A. LECHLER.
$525 BOUNTY.
Men Mustered and Paid $425 immediately, $33 33 before leaving camp, balance in instalments.
Pay $16 Per Month — Clothing and Subsistence.
The Regiment is encamped at CAMP CADWALAD in comfortable quarters.
DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED, but join this ment, and leave your families well provided for.
NO DELAY IN PAYING THE BOUNTY
au24-tf VETERAN OFFICERS.
HEADQUARTERS, No. 611 CHESNUT

BIRNEY'S SHARPSHOOTER
AVOID THE DRAFT,
and enlist in a Corps of some standing,
Authorized by the General and State Governmen
MAJOR J. W. MOORE,
OF THE
NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEE
Is recruiting to fill up five Companies in this city.
THE HIGHEST BOUNTIES GIVEN
For One, Two, or Three Years' Men.
Call at once, at
No. 533 CHESNUT Street, below SIXTH,
If you want to Enlist.
MAJOR J. W. MOORE
Is prepared to pay promptly
THE CITY AND WARD BOUNTY
Immediately on the mustering of any man to his Regim
BULLOCK BROS.,
O. W. DAVIS,
JOS. F. TOBIAS,
JNO. W. EVERMAN,
D. S. WINEBRENNER,
I. CAREY LEE,
ALF. D. JESSUP,
A. L. BONAFFON,
Committ
au23-tf

UNION LEAGUE
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
In view of the call of the President for five hun thousand men, we propose to raise a
REGIMENT
FOR
TWELVE MONTHS.
COLONEL HORATIO G. SICKE
(Late of the Pennsylvania Reserves,)
Has consented to take the command.
All officers desiring to take part in this organization requested to call on
COL. HORATIO G. SICKEL,
au6-tf No. 1200 WALLACE STREE

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MA shal, First District, Pa., No. 245 S. THIRD St Philadelphia, August 11, 1864.
To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordin subjects connected with the Enrolment, Draft, Exe tion, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of furnished, Citizens are requested to make applica to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for information, and not to the Provost Marshal-Genera Washington.
By order of the Provost Marshal-General,
WILLIAM E. LEHMAN
au12-tf Captain and Provost Marsh

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANT for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Ya and on board United States ships-of-war on for stations.
Better compensation than the army.
THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS GOVERNM BOUNTY; also, ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recru Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Stre between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.
C. G. McCAWLEY
au5-tf Major and Recruiting Offic

MEDICINAL COD LIVER O
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,
are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheri
The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has g for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found i market.
To maintain it, they are determined to supply an a that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity
See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges.

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

From the Times.

THE NOMINATION OF McCLELLAN.

The Democratic nomination is made. He who did more than any other Northern man to save the Rebellion from its enemies in its growth, is fitly put forward to shield it from the finishing blow in its decline. The platform which demands that "immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities," finds its appropriate embodiment in the General, who, of all others, did most to thwart the progress of those hostilities.

It being deemed politic, by the majority, to select a military man as the candidate, in order to abate, with the people, the odious associations of a peace policy, the least warlike of the generals was the very "jack at a pinch" to serve this end. Though the straight-out peace men did not take kindly at first to any such management, they were easily enough reconciled to it by the plea, that, without some such shift, success was impossible; and by the concession of the second place on the ticket to one of their own number, Vallandigham appropriately, and without hesitation, moved to make the nomination unanimous.

What two-thirds of the Convention recognized in giving their first vote to McClellan is unquestionably true—that the platform of the Convention is not of itself calculated to gain the favor of the people. The reasons are two—one negative, the other positive.

The negative reason is that the platform does not contain a syllable condemnatory of the Rebellion. Plenty of space is found for denunciation of the Administration at Washington; but not a hair's breadth is allowed to even the slightest censure of the Rebel Government in Richmond.

Now, whether the majority of the people of the loyal States believe that President Lincoln is worthy of commendation may be disputed by sane men; but whether the majority of the people believe that the so-called President Davis is to be condemned is not to be disputed by any but lunatics. It may be that the people consider that there has been mal-administration, but it is infinitely more certain that they consider that there has been accursed treason.

Therefore it is that any party manifesto which stigmatizes the official management of the war, and yet fails to testify against the Rebellion, cannot receive the favor of the people. It is easy enough to see how the platform came by this strange shape. To reprobate the Rebellion would be to offend the Rebels, whom the party desires to treat with. But this does not mend the matter. Such a reason for the omission is not a whit less odious than the omission itself.

The positive feature of the platform which will condemn it with the people is this very commitment to the policy of compounding with armed Rebellion. The people have carried this war too nearly to its consummation to abandon it for any such object. They know no such thing as "a cessation of hostilities," short of submission to the rightful authority of the National Government. It was precisely to enforce that submission that the hostilities were first commenced. The progress of these hostilities has proved their ability to enforce it. Most assuredly they do not mean to give up the enforcing of it, when so near the end, and to let their immense sacrifices of treasure and blood fall of their great recompense.

The platform being thus in itself an unpopular one, the practical question now is, to what extent this adverse feeling will be propitiated by a nomination of this particular type. Will a platform which would surely be rejected with such a representative civilian upon it as Vallandigham or Thomas H. Seymour, be acceptable, because that standing-place is occupied by George B. McClellan in a Major General's uniform? To this we answer emphatically No, and for two conclusive reasons. First, General McClellan notoriously is not a man of any positive independence whatever.

His nature lacks the element of resoluteness necessary to self-assertion. He has uniformly displayed a disposition to yield to outside pressure. We do not say that General McClellan may not have, for a time at least, views of his own. We do not say that his language at West Point, in favor of subduing the rebellion, was not then sincere. But the trouble with him is that he lacks steadfastness of conviction. His opinions are shaped mainly by circumstances.

The fact that he held war language in July is no more an indication that he will not go in for a peace policy in September, than the fact that he one day arrested the Maryland Legislature by military authority prevented his exclaiming, not many days after, against all summary arrests. It has been said that this latter charge came from his having been manipulated by politicians. Whatever the cause, the fact of the change nobody disputes; and it is this very changeableness, that want of consistency, that will make it impossible for the people to give him any support that would be withheld from the platform itself.

But, again, he will unquestionably, in his letter of acceptance, explicitly accept the platform, in accordance with the usages of all nominees who do not decline. Our politics have not yet become so bad that any man would be tolerated who would accept the nomination of a convention, and at the same time repudiate its platform. McClellan is not the man to have any wish to dissociate himself from that platform; but even if he had he could not do it. He must make the platform his own whatever he thinks of it. This is enough of itself to decide his fate. No living man even were he tenfold the person McClellan is, could stand on that platform from now until November, and not die politically.

Personal considerations, though ever so favorable or unfavorable, are in themselves nothing, over against the mighty determination of the loyal men of this land to fight this war through until this Rebellion is subdued. There is a principle here at stake infinitely beyond the power of politicians to set aside or modify—the principle of the supremacy of Government over rebellious resistance. There is a spirit, too, quite as much beyond political control—a spirit that forbids the outraged flag—Old Glory, as it is styled—to buy the sufferance of its enemies at a price. A tide will speedily sweep in that will make a wreck of this platform, and engulf every man on it or near it.

GENERAL GRANT'S ADVISERS.

From the Tribune.

The *World* has a Baltimore correspondent whose talk of the Union armies as "*our forces*" does not half conceal his devotion to the Rebel cause—a devotion so palpable that even the *World* is constrained to disclaim all sympathy with his feelings and opinions. This sagacious "Druid," in his last performance, gravely says:—

> "It is believed at Richmond that General Grant will be unable to maintain his position on the Weldon Railroad south of Petersburg, but will have to contract his lines again further to the east. The Rebel leaders will not permit General Grant to occupy that position without making one more effort to dislodge him, with even greater force than they used on the 20th; and that attack was only repulsed with great loss, and after a desperate battle.
>
> "However, it is believed that General Grant can be dislodged from that position by the Confederate force now at Petersburg, and that, after that General Grant can accomplish nothing, either south of that place or Richmond. If General Grant, however, should abandon Petersburg, move his army over to Deep Bottom, and begin a vigorous and *real* attack on Richmond from that point as his base, it would be necessary for the Rebels to recall, not only Early alone, but every Rebel soldier in Virginia, for the defense of their capital."

Grant evidently don't see it. How can he, when this same wise and loyal counsellor tells him that the Rebel chief will be obliged to make "one more effort" to drive him from his strong earthworks across the Weldon railroad? Wouldn't it be great generalship to abandon strong works that the Rebels must assault in order to attack two or three strong lines of their works, one behind the other? For, even if he carried Richmond from the north and east, he would get nothing but the bare walls; while if he compels its evacuation by his hold on its southward communications, he must capture half Lee's *materiel*, and perhaps destroy his army.

Funeral of Mr. Robson.

The remains of the actor, Frederick Robson, were interred on the morning of the 16th ultimo, in the cemetery at Norwood. In London the funeral was very ostentatious. The London *Star* says:—

"It was at Norwood, however, that the most marked respect was paid to the memory of the deceased. There members, not only of his own *corps dramatique*, but the profession generally, had assembled long before the arrival of the funeral procession.

"The ceremony was deeply impressive, and after the body had been lowered into the grave, the assembled visitors took a last look at the coffin of their deceased friend, and then gradually dispersed, some of them to appear again some evening on the boards which Mr. Robson so often trod.

"Amongst the mourners were Mrs. Robson, Senior, the mother of the deceased; Mrs. Robson, his wife; Mr. Robson, his son; and Miss Robson, his daughter."

—There was lately a bull fight in the old Roman arena at Arles; but, unluckily for the sport, the bull exhibited no belligerent desires, but scared the audience by leaping up among the seats.

THE SITUATION IN UPPER EAST TENNESSEE.

We learn by parties who left Knoxville on the afternoon of Wednesday, and came by the steamer *Holston* to Kingston, and thence by the *Missionary*, arriving here at dark last night, that all is now quiet this side of London. Wheeler had passed up on the south side of the river, through Blount and Sevier, attacking and capturing at Marysville a small force of the 2d Tennessee Infantry—eighteen privates under Lieut. Dawton.

This party took refuge in the Court House, which they held from 11 o'clock Sunday morning until after midnight; and surrendered only after a large part of the town had been burnt and artillery brought to bear upon their place of retreat.

It was believed that Wheeler would attempt to cross the river above Knoxville, and make his way to join Morgan, after destroying the railroad bridge at Strawberry Plains.

As far as we can ascertain, his movement, though attended with a good deal of pillage and private injury, has so far been almost destitute of military results. When it was understood at Knoxville that his force was approaching, the citizens at once enrolled themselves, to aid in defending the place. Nine companies, of one hundred men and upwards each, were organized and put under drill.

Among the officers, we learn, were Captains John Baxter, W. G. Brownlow, John Netherland, P. Dickinson, A. A. Kyle, Edward Trigg, and Dr. James Rodgers. The oldest and best citizens entered the ranks as privates, with a musket. There was little excitement, but an abiding belief that the place could be held, and a stern determination to hold it.

On Tuesday night Hon. A. G. Watkins, for several years a Representative in Congress for the upper District, and a Dr. Harris, were brought in custody to Knoxville and lodged in jail, charged with directing the party of Rebel scouts upon a squad of unarmed one hundred day recruits at Mossy Creek, nine of whom were murdered in cold blood, after having surrendered without resistance. The railroad is uninterrupted above Philadelphia.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

Dr. Chalmers' English.

A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine* gives the following account of Dr. Chalmers' speaking:—

Again, as nature had given to Chalmers a mind capable of great contemplations, so she had given him in a marked degree the *os magna soniturum*—the mouth formed for great utterances. Whether he knew it as yet or not, he was born to be an orator. It was not in his habitual fervor alone that this was apparent—in the blazing enthusiasm which he carried into everything; in the force and earnestness with which he felt his own meanings; in the deep fund of indignation from which every now and then there would be a surge that would bear him to the verge of frenzy; or even in (what, I think, is the one infallible indication of a true orator) the reserve which he always had of rage beyond rage, and the power which he always had of becoming more and more able, more and more intellectually invective, as he became more and more excited. In all the minor indications resulting from these and belonging to them, the orator was proclaimed. The style which he had formed for himself, and which, as I have said, remained Chalmers' to the last, was a style for the ear rather than for the eye. There was the rythm and cadence of the spoken style, the sense of impulse upon a living resistance, the structure of the sentence for face-to-face utterance before an assembly. And, as the thoughts were big, there was a certain bigness and unwieldiness in the expression. Though he had pithy and racy Saxon or Scottish words in abundance at command, there was a tendency, when he wrote, to the polysyllabic and the Latin, and especially to words ending in *ation*, or otherwise containing the sound *sh*.

There was the roll and ringing emphasis of the voice in the act of delivery, the grip of each syllable as it came, the balance to-and-fro movement of the body, the nervous rush to the face, and at least, by way of gesture, the frequently uplifted arm. What was the strangest peculiarity of all, however—the incapacitating peculiarity, as it might have seemed—was the provincial rudeness of the pronunciation. The question that would have been asked by any Englishman, on first hearing him, would have been, how this mouth, "formed for great utterances," would ever be able to manage them in that extraordinary Fifeshire dialect. He pronounced "Adam," "*Aidam*;" "Parish," "*Pairish*;" "Pope of Rome," "*Popp of Romm*;" "issue of which," "*isshy of whuch*."

By no chance did he pronounce any three words in any one sentence correctly according to the English standard; and for all his own countrymen out of Fifeshire, he was equally a vocal wonder. It was impossible to cure him. All the pebbles on the beach of St. Andrew's would never have brought the mouth and tongue of this young Demosthenes into conformity with the rules of Attic elocution. As it happened, it did not matter much. To his fellow Scots, when they came to hear him, the Fifeshire dialect was as good as any other of the provincial dialects of which they had their choice, and racier than most; and when his audiences came to be English as well, there was no thought of the dialect after the stunning astonishment of the first few sentences.

THE LATE MISS SINCLAIR.—The funeral of the late Catharine Sinclair, the author and philanthropist, took place at St. John's Church, Edinburgh, whither the remains had been brought from London. Among the reminiscences of the family, brought to mind by the death of Miss Sinclair, is one in a London paper, stating that when George IV. visited Holyrood, in 1822, the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, a gentleman eminent for his patriotic services to Scotland, had the honor to present to the king six daughters, each of the stature of six feet, and one of whom was the lately deceased Catharine.

DEATH OF MISS SOUTHEY.—The last unmarried daughter of Southey, the poet, has lately died at Lairthwaite Cottage, in Keswick, in the English Lake district. The deceased, Miss Katherine Southey, was in her fifty fourth year, and has been ill for a long time. She has received for many years from the British Government a civil pension of £100, which, by her death, reverts to the crown. She was buried in Crosthwaite churchyard, near her father and mother.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMMITTEE appointed by the Bounty Fund Convention of the several Wards for the purpose of recruiting for the benefit of deficient Wards, in anticipation of the coming draft, impressed with the importance of the subject, desire their fellow-citizens to unite with them in an effort to fill the city's quota by obtaining volunteer recruits.

To do this before the 5th of September will require the most earnest and vigorous exertion; and the Committee appeal to the patriotic and public-spirited to aid them by their influence and by contributions of the necessary means to offer inducements equal to those offered by other communities. The Committee have appointed a sufficient number of recruiting lieutenants in various quarters of the city, and all recruits obtained will be distributed pro rata among the Wards, and, of course, will benefit most largely those that are most deficient.

By united and continued effort the committee hope, if not to avoid the draft altogether, at least to reduce it to insignificant proportions.

The whole number required to free the city from the draft was, on the 1st of August, about nine thousand. From this number is to be deducted those who have been recruited since that date; and such credits as the city may be entitled to, from persons enlisting in the navy from the city, and who have not been credited to us; also, from persons enlisting in the navy from the State at large, and not credited to any particular district, of which the city will have her proportion.

Efforts are being made to ascertain these credits. The committee also expect to obtain recruits from veterans re-enlisting, from the Southern States now occupied by our forces, and from other quarters. They do not deem it time amiss, therefore, by proper exertions, to fill the city's quota.

Money is necessary, and can only be obtained by the voluntary subscriptions of citizens. Such subscriptions may be sent to the addresses of any members of the committee, as below given, or to the headquarters of the committee, No. 142 S. FOURTH Street.

JAMES L. CLAGHORN, No. 207 CHURCH Alley.
JAMES H. ORNE, No. 626 CHESNUT Street.
A. H. FRANCISCUS, No. 513 MARKET Street.
JOSHUA SPERING, No. 142 S. FOURTH Street.
WM. M. UHLER, FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.
N. B. BROWNE, No. 112 S. FIFTH Street.
JOHN W. FRAZIER, No. 949 S. SIXTH Street.
au22-tf

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Deaf.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.

WILLIAM CRANE, Builder,
Residence, No. 1813 S. Second street.
Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, 25th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tisdal, Merchants,
No. 244 N. Broad street.
Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.
Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au6-tf

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, August 30, 1864.—General Orders, No. 1.—In conformity with the provisions of the acts of Assembly of the 22d and 25th of August, 1864, and the act to which they are supplements, it is ordered:—

1. That the raising of the corps of fifteen regiments, to be called the "Pennsylvania State Guard," provided for in said acts, be forthwith commenced.

2. As the first portion of that corps, three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four batteries of field artillery, shall be recruited without delay. These regiments, squadrons, and batteries, it is intended, shall be composed of volunteers to whom veteran soldiers and [illegible] between the ages of eighteen and fifty, giving the preference to those who are not subject to draft under the laws of the United States.

3. The force thus to be raised will be commanded by company officers, elected by the men, and who have been in the service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom.

The field and general officers will be appointed by the Governor and mustered into the service of the State. The force will be used only for the defense of the State. It will, when in service, be clothed, equipped, armed, subsisted, [illegible] and paid as provided [illegible] by law for similar troops in the service of the United States.

4. Persons qualified by service for the position of company officers in this corps will, on application to the State Inspector-General at Harrisburg, receive the authority to recruit companies and squads, and, if afterwards elected as company officers, will be commissioned accordingly.

5. The said corps shall be enlisted in the service of the State for three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of the State at such times as the Governor may deem their services necessary.

6. A Camp of Rendezvous will be established at Harrisburg, under the charge of competent military and medical officers, and transportation for troops thereto will be furnished to persons recruiting companies and squads of not less than eight men, on application to Colonel M. S. Quay, Harrisburg, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department.

7. Should the regiments, squadrons, and batteries, specially herein provided for, not be recruited within thirty days, the deficiency will be supplied by draft.

8. Brigadier-General Lemuel Todd, State Inspector-General, is charged with the execution of this order, and all the details under it.

By order of
A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General, Penna. se1-1t

THE TREASURER OF THE FUND to relieve the distressed people of Chambersburg has received the following amounts since his last report, August 26, 1864:—

Amount previously reported	$21,335 75
John W. Forney	250 00
Wm. Neall	50 00
Mrs. Charles C. Stratton	10 00
James R. Campbell & Co.	50 00
E ——	2 50
L ——, per Lloyd P. Smith	50 00
John Gibson, Sons & Co.	100 00
Marshall Hill	25 00
W. Henry, Esq., for Twelfth Baptist Church	5 00
Wm. H. Ashhurst	100 00
Mrs. C. M. Bohlen	100 00
John Bohlen	100 00
Alex Whilldin & Sons	100 00
Tredick, Stokes & Co.	100 00
Wm. L. Fetter, per T. W. M.	10 00
Erskine Hazard	10 00
Per T. W. Markley, as follows:—	
Peter Wright & Sons	100 00
Billings, Rosp & Co.	100 00
Lewis Bros. & Co.	100 00
Mellor, Bains & Mellor	100 00
Cash	100 00
S. H. Taggart	50 00
E. C. Pratt & Bro.	50 00
Wilcox, Bros. & Co.	50 00
[illegible], Haleigh & Co.	50 00
Wicht & Lankenau	50 00
H. Duhring & Co.	50 00
W. A. Drown & Co.	50 00
Charles A. Vezin & Co.	50 00
Bates & Coates	50 00
Grundy, Brother & Co.	20 00
Sainner & Test	20 00
F. S. Hovey & Co.	20 00
Roberts, Warford & Goldsmith	20 00
Abram H. [illegible]	20 00
Brooke & Fuller	20 00
Cash	20 00
M. M. Warle	20 00
Williams & Coons	20 00
Musselman & Kirk	20 00
Hamrick & Leavitt	20 00
Boyd & Stroud	25 00
Wright, Brothers & Co.	25 00
Shaff & Wernwag	20 00
D. M. Ross & Co.	20 00
F. Farrasan & Co.	20 00
R. N. Lee & Co.	20 00
Cash	10 00
Kessler & Brother	10 00
S. B. Watkins, Jr.	10 00
J. P. Woodward	10 00
Faustman & Kaufman	10 00
Hirsch & Geratay	10 00
Morris & Bennett	10 00
H. Guterman & Brother	10 00
J. & A. Kemper	10 00
Cash	10 00
J. A. S.	10 00
L. & P.	10 00
Cash	10 00
S. B.	10 00
Jos. Cochran	10 00
M. [illegible]	5 00
Charles H. Meyer	5 00
S. Siedenbach	5 00
Hirsh & Brother	5 00
Jos. Fussell	5 00
J. Levy	5 00
Per Edwin Kirkpatrick, as follows:—	
Cash. W. S.	10 00
Alexander [illegible]	20 00
J. P. Bodey	10 00
Besson Crawford	10 00
C. B. Williams	20 00
H. C. Harrison & Son	5 00
Sandale & Peterson	5 00
Per W. B. Mosely, as follows:—	
Nickerson, Harris & Mosely	50 00
Foster & Bennett	50 00
A. A. Shermeyer & Co.	50 00
Mentoe & Smaltz	25 00
O. S. Claflin and E. F. Tarbridge	25 00
B. K. & Co.	10 00
W. W. Paul & Co.	25 00
Robert R. Levick & Co.	25 00
E. S. Reeve	10 00
W. T. Deassens	10 00
Per E. A. Hendry, as follows:—	
Cash	10 00
J. B. H.	20 00
E. A. H.	20 00
S. Frock	10 00
Per H. Allen Moore:—	
J. & M. Saunders	50 00
W. M. Stemel	25 00
Cash. L. W.	10 00
Cash	10 00
L. Dickerman & Co.	10 00
C. Beckert	10 00
Cash	1 00
Total	$21,551 25

EDMUND A. SOUDER, Treasurer.
DOCK Street wharf.
sep1-2t

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER Railway Company.
PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1864.
The third instalment of five dollars on each share of the stock of the Union Passenger Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 419 WALNUT Street, on September 5, 1864.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.
au22-12t*

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs M.D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. fe7-3m

WANTS.

WANTED—A PRIVATE COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business. Address, with reference, C. M. C., Philadelphia Post Office, stating wages. au31-2t*

WANTED TO RENT.—A FURNISHED House by a private family. Address J. G. D., Post Office, Box 2565. au25-tf

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES wanted.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA (Pa.), August 20, 1864.
Horses suitable for the Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market, at a fair price, when presented in quantities of eight (8) or over. Each animal to be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Horses to be delivered to the United States Inspector, at the WILLIAM PENN HOTEL, MARKET Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets.
By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
au22-10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1864.
Wanted, at once, FIVE HUNDRED (500) to ONE THOUSAND (1000) TEAMSTERS each capable of driving with single line, and managing six mule teams.
To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty-five ($35) dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick.
Men experienced as Wagon Masters will receive such positions, upon bringing to this point twenty-five (25) good Teamsters.
Apply to Captain CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
au19 21t Depot of Washington.

CITY POINT, Va.,
August 7, 1864.

OFFICE DEPOT OF REPAIRS,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND.

WANTED,

300 Teamsters,
50 Wheelwrights,
50 Blacksmiths, and
20 Carriage Trimmers.

Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay rations, and medical attendance.

Transportation furnished by applying at

No. 221 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. J. STRANG,
Captain, A. Q. M.
JAMES M. KELLY,
au16-1m Quartermaster's Agent.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER.

THE ONLY BANK NOTE REPORTER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

The only one containing QUOTATIONS of Bank Notes in FOUR CITIES, viz:—
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI.

The only one which contains the
NATIONAL BANKS
as fast as organized (official list).

The only one which contains the GENERAL DISCOUNT in
EIGHTEEN CITIES, VIZ:—
PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, ROCHESTER, PITTSBURG, CHICAGO, DUBUQUE, BALTIMORE, CLEVELAND, ALBANY, TROY, ST. LOUIS, DAVENPORT, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON, ST. PAUL, LOUISVILLE, MILWAUKEE.

The only one which gives the earliest information of
NEW COUNTERFEIT NOTES,
DOMESTIC MARKETS, STOCK TABLES,
AND
FINANCIAL NEWS.

The facilities of the
AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER,
BOTH FINANCIAL AND TYPOGRAPHIC,
ARE UNEQUALED.

SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER ANNUM), IN ADVANCE.
Weekly .... $3·50 | Semi Monthly .... $2·50
Monthly .... $1·50.
OFFICE, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, (third floor).
ADDRESS,
S. E. COHEN,
au11-1m PUBLISHER.

MRS. JOSEPH HUFTY DESIRES TO INform her friends that she has removed from No. 407 CHESNUT Street to No. 28 S. FOURTH Street.

CHASE & HUFTY'S NEW BLANK BOOKS and Stationery, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street, Opened To-day.

GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID and Copying Ink, direct from London at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

ON THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER "PRINcess Alice," was captured an Invoice of the World's Fair Prize Cap Paper, a portion of which is for sale at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion on hand, or made to order, at a small advance on old prices, at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

MANY OF THE OLD VARIETIES OF Letter, Cap, and Note Paper, much superior to those of later manufacture, can be had at
CHASE & HUFTY'S,
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS TO SUIT ALL preferences, and warranted for one year, can be had at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

20 PER CENT CAN BE SAVED BY PURchasing your Stationery at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
au29-1m No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL, 1864. } STOCK NOW IN STORE. { FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,
Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BALMORALS,
INCLUDING au20-2m
BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

RUN NO RISK!!!—
We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.
FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
my3-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.
The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.
An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.
100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.
E. M. NEEDLES.
1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

COFFEE AND RASPBERRY.—ALEX. MILLER & CO., Proprietors of the Old Government PREPARED JAVA COFFEE, have Removed their place of business from No 218 N. Second street to No. 243 ARCH Street, where they are prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice which the public may favor them with. Their Coffee is, as usual, the best in the market. They also have the best
RASPBERRY SYRUP
that is manufactured in the city, all at lowest prices, considering the high prices of material.
Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Do not forget the Number,
au18-1m No. 243 ARCH Street.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stethlow's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABlished in 1810.—Importer and Dealer in
Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
ja28 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 213 LODGE STREET.
A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap4-wfm

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.

A DISCOUNT OF TWO PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS OF $20 AND UPWARDS.

At the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and
au10 No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

THE NEW TAX BILL AND REVENUE STAMP LAW.

Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law, for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:—
On orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
" " 100, three " "
" " 300, four " "
At the Principal Depot for the Sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and No. 103 S. FIFTH Street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form. jy29-tf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
AUGUST 24, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES DATED OCTOBER 1, 1861.

Holders of Seven-Thirty Notes, dated October 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six Per Cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Seven-Thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity, October 1, and the Six Per Cent. Bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-Thirty Notes up to October 1, the interest accrued on the Six Per Cent. Bonds from July 1 to October 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.

The following regulations in relation to endorsements must be carefully observed:—

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be endorsed by them. "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.

Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the endorsement of the original owners, and also be endorsed by the present owners, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

For notes issued in blank, endorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.

When notes are endorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor, or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the Six Per Cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.

When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
au30 4w Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [au29-tf]
ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
Throughout the country will give further information and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PAY, and all description of claims against the United States Government adjusted and collected. PRIZE MONEY—We have a full list of prizes now payable, and the money can be collected at once. Apply or write to
GEORGE CRAGG & BROTHER,
Army and Navy Claim Agents,
au17-1m* No. 402 WALNUT Street.

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 30 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers,
No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and
au16-1m No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street.

ESTY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

FINANCIAL.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
au23-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
au23-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

10-40 COUPONS DUE 1st SEPTEMBER,
5-20 COUPONS DUE 1st NOVEMBER,
BOUGHT AT BEST PRICE.
au22-10t DREXEL & CO.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh13

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe8-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
an1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Financial Agent of the United States.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the New Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into United States 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

Any one subscribing for not less than $25,000 of the Loan at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., payable by the Treasury Department on the receipt of a bill for the amount, approved by the subscription agent.

Referring to the annexed appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury, I ask all those desirous of aiding the Government to subscribe to this Loan.

C. H. CLARK,
au6-1m PRESIDENT.

NEW GAME OF CARDS.
THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS
(Patronized by the Royal Family of England), are sent by post for THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method.
"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.
"Admirably adapted for teaching Musical Time."—Illustrated London News.
Address A. JOYCE, No. 62 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, New York. au26-1m

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.
Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. fe14-3m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf DELAWARE avenue, above Laurel street.

PAINTING!—PAINTING!!
No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CHESNUT, PHILADELPHIA.
FAHY & BROTHER,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painters.
Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. ap16-tf

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, September 5, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., the following public property, in good condition, viz:—
One thousand (1000) Beef Hides, salted.
Fifty-two (52) Beef Hides, dry.
Eleven (11) Sheep Skins.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
S. C. GREENE,
au29-6t Captain and C. S. V.

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
GREETING:—

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in forty-three bales, seven packages, and thirty-five hundred pounds loose cotton, cargo of vessel unknown, captured by the United States steamer "Santiago de Cuba," a vessel of war of the United States, under command of Captain O. S. Glisson, and brought into this port by the schooner "Reading Railroad," No. 49, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed (justice so requiring). You are therefore charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited peremptorily, all persons in general who have or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said cotton, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said cotton should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated), that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said cotton did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence or rather contumacy of the persons so cited and intimated in anywise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this twenty-seventh day of August, A. D. 1864, and in the eighty-ninth year of the Independence of said United States.
au31-3t G. R. FOX, Clerk of District Court.

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
GREETING:—

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in twenty-two square bales and eleven round bales of cotton, and three round bales of cotton pickings, cargo of vessel unknown captured by the United States steamer "Monticello," a vessel of war of the United States, under command of Henry A. Phelon, Acting Master in the Navy of the United States, and brought into this port per the transport brig "Samuel G. Adams," to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed (justice so requiring). You are, therefore, charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said twenty-two square bales, and eleven round bales of cotton, and three round bales of cotton pickings, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room in the City of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication of these presents if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said twenty-two square bales and eleven round bales of cotton and three round bales of cotton pickings should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States and, as goods of their enemies or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated), that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or shall appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said twenty two square bales and eleven round bales of cotton, and three round bales of cotton pickings, did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence, or rather contumacy, of the persons so cited and intimated in any wise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court at Philadelphia, this twenty-seventh day of August, A. D. 1864, and in the eighty-ninth year of the Independence of the said United States.
au31-3t G. R. FOX, Clerk District Court.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 142 N. FRONT Street, on MONDAY, September 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., about 86 bales of Cotton, being cargoes of vessels unknown.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
United States Marshal E. D. of Penna.
Philadelphia, August 30, 1864. au31-6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 142 N. FRONT Street, on MONDAY, September 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., certain cotton—to wit:—three to four hundred pounds, now or lately laden on board the brig PRINCE ALFRED.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.
Philadelphia, August 31, 1864. au31-6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 142 N. FRONT Street, on MONDAY, September 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., 235 bales and 12 bags of cotton, being cargo of a vessel unknown.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.
PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1864. au24-10t

CAUTION.

ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

This favorite Soap is now over seven years in use by at least

One Hundred Thousand Families

In Pennsylvania alone.

It is made upon entirely new principles, of perfectly pure materials, and always in the same way. It does away with the use of a Wash-board, and will wash twice as much clothes with two-thirds less labor than any other Soap made in the United States.

ITS GREAT POPULARITY

Has induced several brainless soap-makers to imitate it in appearance only, and, by offering great inducements to unprincipled dealers, put their spurious article on the market on the just reputation acquired by our Detersive.

Those desiring to purchase our Soap should examine and see that

OUR NAME AND TRADE-MARK

Is stamped upon EVERY POUND of the Soap before they take it.

VAN HAGEN & McKEONE,
au29-1m PHILADELPHIA.

DIAMONDS.
Persons having Diamonds or other Precious Stones to dispose of will do well by calling on
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewelers
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,
Who will give the highest cash price. au16-1m

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-house, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja19-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.
All business confidential. au19-3m

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 700 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au2-3m

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

For The Evening Telegraph.

VIVE LE MARINE!

BY THE REV. D. WASHBURN.

Aye, weave them a wreath of perennial bloom,
From goodliest flowers whence Freedom hath fruit—
Shrining, as beacons that light up the gloom,
WINSLOW, DUPONT, and brave FARRAGUT!
Let sea unto sea echo back their salute,
And eagle-home mountains our sea-kings proclaim,
Aglow with their triumphs, and proud of their fame!
Let ROGERS, and PORTER, with DAHLGREN, and FOOTE,
The heights of renown with DECATUR ascend!
These quick with the dead we fear not to blend,
Lest future of theirs should tarnish a name:
Nay! others may chisel their mouldering stones,
We'll hail them alive as our LAWRENCE and JONES,
Who still walk the deck, and the "Old Flag" defend.

Philadelphia, August, 1864.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

PLATFORM OF THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

The following declarations were made by the Convention which nominated FREMONT and COCHRANE at Cleveland, May 25, 1864:—

First. The Federal Union shall be preserved.

Second. The Constitution and laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed.

Third. The Rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise.

Fourth. The rights of free speech, free press, and the *habeas corpus* must be inviolate, save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed.

Fifth. The Rebellion has destroyed slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended to prohibit its re-establishment, and to secure to all men absolute equality before the law.

Sixth. Integrity and economy are demanded at all times in the administration of the Government, and in time of war the want of them is criminal.

Seventh. The right of asylum, except for crime, and subject to law, is a recognized principle of American liberty; any violation of it cannot be overlooked and must not go unrebuked.

Eighth. The National policy known as the "Monroe doctrine" has become a recognized principle, and the establishment of an anti-republican Government on this continent by any foreign power cannot be tolerated.

Ninth. The gratitude and support of the nation are due to the faithful soldiers and the earnest leaders of the Union army and navy for their heroic achievements and deathless valor in defense of our imperilled country and civil liberty.

Tenth. The one term policy for the Presidency, adopted by the people, is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis, and should be upheld by Constitutional amendments.

Eleventh. The Constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.

Twelfth. The question of the reconstruction of the Rebellious States belongs to the people, through their representatives in Congress, and not to the Executive.

Thirteenth. That the confiscation of the lands of Rebels, and their distribution among the soldiers and actual settlers, is a measure of justice.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated LINCOLN and JOHNSON at Baltimore, June 8th, 1864:—

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the Rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the Rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with Rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the Rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this Rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican Government, justice and the National safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defense of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the Nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which ABRAHAM LINCOLN has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in *his* determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the Rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved, That the foreign emigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to the nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of any loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican Government on the western continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity to the United States.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON at Chicago on the 31st of August, 1864, are as follows:—

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution; the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army who are and have been in the field, under the flag of our country, and, in the event of our attaining the power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the republic so nobly earned.

LATEST FROM THE PLAINS.

General Curtis at Fort Kearney—Preparations for the Indian Campaign—The Sioux and Cheyennes Engaged—Desolation Along the Route—An Engagement—A Company of Soldiers from Fort Kearney and some of the Nebraska Militia Repulsed, etc.

We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who left Fort Kearney a few days ago, having come in by way of Omaha, and from thence by boat to this city.

General Curtis, with several hundred troops, is now at Fort Kearney, and great activity is manifested in the preparations for the campaign against the Indians. General Mitchell will lead our forces in the field. Colonels Jennison, of Kansas, and Livingston, of Nebraska, will be under him.

The Overland Mail Company have removed most of their stock to Fort Kearney for protection, and between that post and Denver, there are but few white inhabitants left. All have gathered into the two fortified posts between Kearney and Denver, Forts Curtis and Columbus.

The Chief of the Pawnees has agreed to assist General Curtis to put down the savage outbreak. The principal portion of the hostile Indians are of the various tribes of the Sioux, who have persuaded some few of the Cheyennes to co-operate with them. Their attacks have been rapid and heavy, and, having thus far met with but little opposition, they are inflated with the idea that no successful opposition can be made to them. Terror has been struck to the hearts of the unarmed settlers, and along the great Overland route, where recently all was life, energy and bustle, is now desolation. The overland stages have now stopped running. Mail communication with the West is stopped for the present. Mail communication with the East by overland stage line is also cut off.

All along the road, from Little Blue to Fort Kearney, hundreds of deserted wagons may be seen, the men in charge having either been massacred or driven off, and the stock stampeded. The trains of Mr. W. H. Young, of this city, and that of the Messrs. Hollister, which were freighted with corn for the Government, are standing in the road where they were attacked, neither wagons nor grain having been disturbed. The cattle were either taken by the Indians, or they have wandered off on the plains. Mr. Young and other freighters of this city have sent out men to look after their interests.

From the last Marysville *Enterprise*, we learn that on Monday last Captain Murphy and Captain Cool left Fort Kearney with 66 men and one howitzer, and with the assistance of a militia company of 34 men, from Beatrice, Nebraska, and 10 volunteers—making in all a force of 110 men—started in pursuit of the Indians, whom they encountered, about three hundred strong, on Elm creek, at what is called Fort Riley crossing, about twelve miles south of Little Blue station. The howitzer was rendered useless at the first discharge, but the men gallantly drove back the Indians for some miles, and killed four of them, our loss being one soldier missing, supposed killed, and one wagon master, Mr. Constable, a volunteer for the occasion, killed. Mr. Constable was acting as skirmisher, and getting too far from his comrades, was overtaken by the Indian skirmishers, and shot to death with arrows. His friends rescued his body before the fiends had time to mutilate or scalp it.

After following the Indians for some time they found the number increasing, and too strong to make a raid upon them without a larger force, and consequently retired. The Indians were of the Cheyenne tribe.

This skirmishing occurred about eight or ten miles west of the farthest point reached by the first force which went out from Marysville, under command of Col. Manning.

On Tuesday, 19th inst., sixty or seventy Indians attacked Pawnee Ranch, but were repulsed, with two of the number killed, by about thirty men who defended the place. In this encounter, a stage passenger named California Joe was severely wounded, and is now at Fort Kearney.—*St. Joseph Herald, August 27.*

—Prince Napoleon has left Paris to avoid meeting the King of Spain, for whom, as a Bourbon, he has no affection. He went with a party of gentlemen on a yachting tour on the Scottish waters.

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.
(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)
Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je9-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange
Terms $12 per week, GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
je9 tf

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.
Terms to suit the times. je9-tf

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
NEAREST HOUSE TO THE BEACH.
This well-known house is now open for the reception of Boarders.
Bathing never was better.
au9-1m J. WOOTTON, Proprietor.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
S. W. WRIGHT. F. C. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,
Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
jal1-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,
Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 108 N. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. jal4-3m

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER.
ja4-tf

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

General Averill at Martinsburg on Sunday.

EARLY'S INTENTIONS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—The mail steamer *Keyport*, from City Point, reports the quietude at the front unbroken.

Yesterday morning, General Grant accompanied his lady from City Point to Fortress Monroe on board the steamer. Mrs. Grant has been on a visit to General Grant at his headquarters.

The Hagerstown correspondent of the *Star* writes, under date of August 30:—"On Sunday General Averill entered Martinsburg without opposition. It was doubtless Early's intention to invade Maryland, as deserters and prisoners brought here state that when he arrived at Winchester, after Gen. Sheridan had retired from that point, he (Early) issued an order directing that when his command crossed the river they were to destroy every hay and wheat stack, and such like property found in their line of march. He has, however, failed to cross the river as yet, and our farmers will now take the precaution to bag their crops.

Sarah Williams, alias Charley West, of the 18th Virginia Cavalry, arrested at Harper's Ferry as a spy while loitering around our camp, dressed in United States uniform, was lodged in the Old Capitol prison last night. She says she served two years in Company A, 18th Virginia Cavalry, Imboden's command.

Frank R. Reading, proprietor of an advertising theatrical sheet, in this city, styled *The Programme*, has been sentenced to Fort Delaware for five years, for treasonable language while the enemy were in front of Washington.

Accident on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

ERIE, September 1.—A shocking accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad yesterday morning.

An engine and tender left the city to bring up an extra train, and when three miles beyond Union the locomotive exploded, tearing the whole engine to pieces, and demolishing the track for twenty rods.

McConnell, the engineer; Kearney, fireman; Nargo, brakesman; and a stranger named Parker, from Chatauque county, New York, were killed. The last two had the clothes blown from their bodies.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, September 1.—Wheat active and advanced 2@3c. Flour firm; Howard street superfine $11·75. White Corn firm at $1·80@1·83; yellow do. very dull at $1·70. Whisky heavy at $1·87.

NORTH CLEAR CREEK
GOLD AND SILVER
MINING COMPANY,
GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO TERRITORY.
Trustees:
HON. JOHN A. DIX,
HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.,
T. B. BUNTING, Esq.,
A. G. BODFISH, Esq., Colorado.
President:
HON. JOHN A. DIX.
Treasurer:
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.
Counsel:
CHARLES F. BLAKE, Esq.

The property of this company consists of 2222½ feet on the "Ground Hog," "Gregory No. 2," "Simmons," "Concord," and other celebrated developed Gold-bearing Lodes in the mining district of Colorado.
Also, the Henderson Mill, now running, and in excellent order.
Capital Stock $1,000,000.
Whole Number Shares 100,000. Par, $10.
A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the company, at No. 69 Beaver street, New York, where a limited number of shares can be subscribed for at par, by applying to the Treasurer of the company between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained at the office of the Company. au18-1m

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
FLAGS,
BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES,
WM. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD STREET,
Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.
MANUFACTURER OF
FLAGS,
BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
AND LANTERNS.
Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags, at reasonable rates. je8-3m

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,
au27-1m No. 1621 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
ETNA, Saturday, September 3.
EDINBURG, Saturday, September 10.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, September 17.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency:—
First Cabin........$80 00 Steerage........$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris.... 95 00 Steerage to Paris...... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg.. 37 00
Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, September 3, 1864.
The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, September 3, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.
These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.
Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.
Freights taken at fair rates.
Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
ja4-tf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, August 13, 1864.
The British ship VANCOUVER, Captain J. D. Carlisle, will sail as above.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.
jy21-tf No. 101 WALNUT Street.

THE ONLY MEDICINE
WHICH IS PREPARED FROM
THE PURE JUICE OF THE PINE TREE.

* * * Consumption cured by Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
* * * Bronchitis cured by Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
* * * Weak Lungs made strong by using Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
* * * Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL is the best remedy for all Throat and Lung Diseases.

Don't Fail to Read the Next Column.

WHY DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE
TAR CORDIAL
IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR THROAT AND LUNG
DISEASES.

It is the vital principle of the pine tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the pine tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—Consumption of the Lungs, Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and is also an excellent remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Female Complaints.

Have you a cough? Have you a sore throat? Have you any of the premonitory symptoms of that most fatal disease, Consumption? Those who should be warned by these symptoms generally think light of them until it is too late. From this fact, perhaps, more than any other, arises the sad prevalence and fatality of a disease which sweeps to the grave at least one-sixth of death's victims. Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs, but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore, they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases had a good effect; but how to confine the medical properties so as to heal the lungs has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart, of Philadelphia, the proprietor of Wishart's Pine Tree Cordial. It is now recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians.

This Cordial, when taken with Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills, is an unfailing cure for Dyspepsia.

1000 DOLLARS

Will be paid to any person who will prove that this or any of the certificates published by Dr. Wishart, of Philadelphia, Pa., are in any way false, or issued without authority by those who gave them.

DR. WISHART—Dear Sir:—I had Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, and shortness of breath in their worst forms. I had been treated by several of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia without benefit. I was truly on the verge of the grave. Your PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL was recommended to me by a friend, and after using four large and one small bottles, I am restored to perfect health. JOHN WARD, Receiver of Taxes,
Cor. Sixth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

Mr. Wishart. I wish to add my testimony to the hundreds you receive to the healing properties of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial. For fifteen years a sufferer, ten years of that time I have slept only in my chair, not being able to lie down for fear of suffocation. I have employed seven of the best physicians in Philadelphia, who all pronounce my case incurable. I was taken to the College, where the Faculty, having done what they could, declared my disease an incurable case of Asthma and Chronic Dyspepsia, in its last stage, and that my lungs were partially gone. Finding one of your circulars, my wife procured from your store a bottle of your Cordial. Perseveringly I used seven bottles, and a box and a half of your Dyspepsia Pills, when I felt that my disease had wholly given way, and the Cordial had given me new vigor and strength. I continued to improve, and for the past three months I have been able to sleep in my bed as soundly as I ever did. I am now well, and have gained twenty-five pounds in my weight. I am able to work and provide for my family. I send you this true and faithful statement for the benefit of the suffering. Friends, call and see me, near Oxford Church Post Office, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
ISAAC HELLERMAN.

READING, Pa., April 19, 1864.
Dr. Wishart—Dear Sir:—One year ago the Examining Surgeon of this District told me I had Consumption of the Lungs, and that I could not be cured; and judging from all my symptoms at that time, I myself supposed this to be true. I was for more than one year troubled with a hacking cough, which gradually grew so bad that I could not have a severe fit of coughing without spitting up blood in large quantities.

For months I could not work at anything, and was obliged to keep my bed most of the time. While in this condition I was in at Mr. Rowbotham's store, in this city, and he seeing me very low, I was recommended to try your PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL. He said he had sold a great deal of it, and that, as it had cured so many others, he believed it would do some good. I bought a bottle and commenced using it. In a very short time I saw that I was getting better very fast, and after taking several bottles I was entirely restored to health, so that I could work every day at my business, which is very heavy work in an iron foundry. When I commenced to use your PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL my weight was only one hundred and thirty-five pounds; since the use of it I have weighed on an average one hundred and fifty-five. I shall be glad to have you publish this, as I believe I should not have been living at this time if I had not used your great medicine, and I wish all who suffer to receive its benefit.
Very truly yours, Captain SAMUEL HARNER,
No. 334 S. Eighth street, Reading, Pa.

READ THE FOLLOWING FROM UTICA.
Dr. Wishart—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in informing you through this source that your PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL, which was recommended for my daughter by Mr. J. A. Hall, of this city, has cured her of a cough of more than five months' standing. I had thought her beyond cure, and had employed the best medical aid without any benefit. I can cheerfully recommend it to the public as a safe and sure remedy for those similarly afflicted, as I know of many other cases, besides that of my daughter, that it has cured of long standing coughs.
Yours, respectfully,
JOHN V. PARKER, Daguerrean Artist,
No. 126 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

* * * :—I have used Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL in my family, and cordially recommend it as a valuable and safe medicine for Colds, Coughs, and to those predisposed to Consumption.
Dr. G. A. FOSTER,
No. 160 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave. We have hundreds of letters from physicians and druggists in all parts of the country, saying that they have never prescribed or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

These Medicines are prepared only by the proprietor,
DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,
WHOSE OFFICE IS AT
No. 10 N. SECOND STREET, Philadelphia,
PENNSYLVANIA,
Where he can be consulted either personally or by letter, free of charge. They are sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere; at wholesale by all New York and Philadelphia Wholesale Druggists.

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. le10-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.
H. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
BY THE
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
for Soldiers,
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 313 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada.
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WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *grease*—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three*.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au5-tf

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SAMARITAN'S CURE.
The only sure and safe remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c. Cures in all cases in from two to six days.
Price $2—Male or Female—sent by mail.
DYOTT & CO., Sole Agents.
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THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR SECRET DISEASES, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, &c.
Each box contains 20 Pills, and will cure in from two to six days. Price $2.
It is also certain to restore tone and power to those who are debilitated by excess or any other cause, and will restore all to full vigor of youth, when the Pills are used without the injection. In these cases, one Pill three times a day.
(Sent by mail.)
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Be sure and ask for
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A certain cure for all forms of Venereal Diseases. Used in the European Hospitals, and the armies throughout Europe and America.
This preparation has no equal as an eradicator of this form of disease, and strengthens the constitution generally.
It will cure all Sores, Spots, Pimples, Tetters, or any eruptions, no matter from what cause or how long standing.
Price $1 per bottle.
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Sent to any address. No. 232 N. SECOND Street.
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SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED,
Yes, a positive cure for
GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours." Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.
NO EXPOSURE, NO TROUBLE, NO CHANGE WHATEVER.
Let those who have despaired of getting cured, or who have been gorged with Balsam Copaiva, or Mercury, at once try the
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
Sent by mail in a plain envelope.
Price, male packages, $2. Female, $3.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! BLOOD!!!!
SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS,
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c., &c.
SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES
Is offered the public as a positive cure.
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE, is the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever prescribed; it reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison so that the cure is thorough and permanent. Take then of this purifying remedy and be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity that for which you may repent in after years.
DO NOT DESPAIR!
Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT and HERB JUICES will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of Mercury.
FEMALES! FEMALES!
In many affections with which numbers of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES most happily adapted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Leucorrhœa, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.
Sent by express. Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is, in cases of Syphilis, used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.
The efficacy of these remedies is alike acknowledged by physicians and patients. They are used in the United States Hospitals, thus restoring health to many of our brave soldiers.
From the Baltimore "Sun":—
WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES:—
"POST HOSPITAL, FORT MARSHALL,
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 20, 1864.
"I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used '*The Samaritan Remedies*' for Venereal Disease in its most customary forms; that I have used them with judgment, discretion, and properly, and have found them respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and as far as my use of them extends, I recommend them strongly.
"ALFRED C. BOWERS,
"Assistant-Surgeon 5th New York Vols."
Let it be understood that these remedies are recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.
Sold by S. C. UPHAM,
No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street.
DESMOND & CO.,
No. 915 RACE Street.
ju5-tuths2m

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 2 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. ja7

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864
The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trent
Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New Yo
and Way Places
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
Will leave as follows, viz.:— FA
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation........ $2
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express........
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation........
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express........
At 1 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)........
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1st Class Ticket........
2d Class do........
At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket....
2d Class do........
For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvide
Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., 3·30 P. M.
For Lambertville and intermediate Stations, at 5 P.
For Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vinc
town, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.
For Freehold at 6 A. M. and P. M.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlingt
Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3·30
and 5 P. M. The 3·30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct throu
to Trenton.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burli
ton at 7 P. M.
Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beve
Torresdale, and Tacony at 9·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 4 A. M., (night) via Kensington and New York, Washington and New York Mail........ $2
At 11·15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express........
At 4·30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express........
At 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express........
Sunday lines leave at 4 A. M. and 6·45 P. M. There w
be no line at 4 A. M. (Night) on Mondays.
For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbar
Montrose, Great Bend, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Beth
hem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c.,
7·15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving East
for Mauch Chunk at 3·30 P. M.
For Lambertville and intermediate stations at 5 P. M.
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7·15 and 11·15 A. M., an
P. M.
For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, a
Frankford at 9 A. M., 5, 5·45, and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. L
runs to Bristol.
For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensingt
Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half
hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, a
on arrival of each train run from the Depot.
Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passeng
Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as bagg
but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty poun
to be paid for extra. The Company limit their respon
bility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not
liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special co
tract.
Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver b
gage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 WALN
street. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent
August 8, 1864.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELP
WILL LEAVE
From foot of Cortlandt street at 12 M. and 4 P. M.,
Jersey City and Camden; at 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M.,
12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.
From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.,
Amboy and Camden.
From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P.
(Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AN
all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and c
necting Railroads.
INCREASED DESPATCH.
The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportat
Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Wal
street wharf on and after January 8, daily (Sundays
cepted) at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1
4 P. M.
Freight must be delivered before 3¼ P. M. to be f
warded the same day.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Bru
wick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroa
also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the N
Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burling
and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded u
12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly recei
up to 2 o'clock P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phili
burg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jer
Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jers
Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris
Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and nu
bers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance
sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be giv
Increased facilities having been made for the transpor
tion of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this ro
When the stock is furnished in quantities of TWO C
LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fort
street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 No
River, as the shippers may designate at the time of
shipment. WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 208 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphi
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,
ja5 tf Pier No. 1 North River, New York

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AN
CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANI
NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains
New York, leaving Kensington Depot, Philadelphia,
3·12 A. M. (Night), and 2·30 P. M., and the trains leav
New York at 8 A. M. and 7·30 P. M., will hereafter be
exclusively for the United States Mails and New Y
and Washington Passengers, and will not take in nor
out any passengers between said cities.
The 10 A. M. and 12 Midnight Lines from New York
Washington, and the 11·50 A. M. and 5 P. M. Lines fr
Washington to New York, will continue as at present,
carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations
Baltimore, Washington, and New York.
ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA A
NEW YORK.
Lines leave Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot,
11·15 A. M., 4·00, and 6·45 P. M., and 12·30 midnight,
from Walnut Street Wharf (via Camden), at 6 and 8
M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., for New York.
And leaves New York, from foot of Courtlandt stre
at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., and at 12 m
night, and from foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. an
P. M. WM. A. GATZMER,
ja5-tf Agent

1864. PENNSYLVANIA 1864
CENTRAL RAILROAD.
THE GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK SHORT ROUTE
THE WEST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST.
Equipments and facilities for the safe, speedy, and co
fortable transportation of passengers, unsurpassed by a
route in the country.
Trains leave the Depot at ELEVENTH and MARKE
Streets as follows:—
Mail Train at........ 7·25 A.
Fast Line at........ 11·25 A.
Through Express at........ 10·30 P.
Parkesburg Train, No. 1, at........ 10·00 A.
Parkesburg Train, No. 2, at........ 1·00 P.
Harrisburg Accommodation at........ 2·30 P.
Lancaster Train at........ 4·00 P.
Paoli Accommodation (leaves West Philadelphia) at........ 6·00 P.
Through Passengers by the Fast Line reach Altoona
supper, where will be found excellent accommodations
the night at the Logan House, and in the morning m
take either the Philadelphia or Baltimore Express, each
which makes connections at Pittsburg for all points.
daylight view is thus afforded of the entire line and
magnificent scenery.
The Through Express Train runs daily; all the oth
trains daily, except Sundays.
FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
The Mail Train, Fast Line, and Through Express co
nect at Pittsburg with through trains on all diverging roa
from that point, North to the Lakes, West to the Missi
sippi and Missouri Rivers, and South and Southwest to
points accessible by railroad. Through Tickets to Clev
land, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Columbus, Indianapol
St. Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas, Wheeling, Dayton, Ci
cinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and all other principal poin
and baggage checked through.
INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connec
at Blairsville Intersection with a train on this road
Blairsville, Indiana, &c.
EBENSBURG AND CRESSON BRANCH RAILROA
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., co
nects at Cresson, at 10·45 A. M., with a train on this ro
for Ebensburg. A train also leaves Cresson for Ebensbu
at 8·45 P. M.
HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH ROAD.
The Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and Through Express
10·30 P. M., connect at Altoona with trains for Hollidays
burg at 7·55 P. M. and 8·35 A. M.
TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD BRANCH RAILROA
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., co
nects at Tyrone with a train for Sandy Ridge and Philip
burg, and by Bald Eagle Valley Railroad for Port Matild
Milesburg, and Bellefonte.
HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., co
nects at Huntingdon with a train for Hopewell and Blood
Run at 6·58 A. M.
NORTHERN CENTRAL AND PHILADELPHIA AN
ERIE RAILROADS.
For Sunbury, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, Ro
chester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, passengers taking th
Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and the Through Express
10·30 P. M., daily except Sundays, go directly throug
without change of cars between Philadelphia and Wi
liamsport.
For YORK, HANOVER, and GETTYSBURG, the train
leaving at 8 A. M. and 2·30 P. M., connect at Columbi
with trains on the Northern Central Railroad.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.
The Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and Through Express a
10·30 P. M., connect at Harrisburg with trains for Carlisl
Chambersburg, and Hagerstown.
WAYNESBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.
The trains leaving at 7·25 A. M. and 2·30 P. M., connec
at Downingtown with trains on this road to Waynesbur
and all intermediate stations.
For further information apply at the Passenger Statio
S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets.
JAMES COWDEN, Ticket Agent.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
For 1, 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, at very low rates, for the ac
commodation of persons living out of town, or located o
or near the line of the road.
COUPON TICKETS.
For 26 trips between any two points, at about two cent
per mile. These tickets are intended for the use of familie
traveling frequently, and are of great advantage to person
making occasional trips.
SCHOOL TICKETS.
For one or three months, for the use of scholars attendin
school in the city.
WESTERN EMIGRATION.
An Emigrant Accommodation train leaves No. 137 Dock
street daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., offerin
a comfortable mode of travel to families going West, at
one-half the usual rate of fare. Particular attention
paid to baggage, for which checks are given, and baggag
forwarded by the same train with passengers.
For full information, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent,
No. 137 DOCK Street.
MANN'S BAGGAGE EXPRESS.
An agent of this reliable Express Company will pas
through each train before reaching the depot, and take u
checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Bag
gage will be called for promptly when orders are left at th
Passenger Depot, Eleventh and Market streets. The trav
ling public are assured *that it is entirely responsible.*
FREIGHTS.
By this route freights of all descriptions can be for
warded to and from any points on the railroads of Ohi
Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missour
by railroad direct, or to any point on the navigable wate
of the West, by steamers from Pittsburg.
The rates of freight to and from any point in the We
by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times
favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companie
Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation o
their freight to this Company can rely with confidence o
its speedy transit.
For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to o
address the Agents of the Company:—
S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., Philadelphia.
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburg.
CLARK & CO., Chicago.
LEECH & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 S. Willia
street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 Washington street, Boston.
WILLIAM BROWN, No. 80 North street, Baltimore
Agent Northern Central Railway.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
ENOCH LEWIS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.